SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 114 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
9th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,253
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

17th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
16th May.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
21st ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the 17th May and throughout the Monsoon. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 132.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sado Maru	I. Nisi	5809	30th ,,	14th May
Meiyuko Maru	K. Fukuda	5874	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	6001	25th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5808	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	28th June	13th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

From—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	490	325	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	360	246	160	128
Kobe	540	360	286	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allen Building, Horsbey Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2079 Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	8th May	16th May
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahashi	7770	11th May	25th May
*Alps Maru	K. Takata	7772	26th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5804	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ono	6609	10th June	24th June

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R.R. HYND, Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
24 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-2-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-4-0 Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR 18 Madans Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLEXOID & Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd,
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Aurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.
Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 25 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—By European firm, Energetic CANVASSER, Parsee preferred. Cash security required. Write salary, age, experience, languages spoken, care Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19645

WANTED—GRADUATES, knowing Gujarati or Marathi as General Clerks Rs. 75. Apply own handwriting HON. SECRETARY J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Rd.
A 10434

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore. Salary Rs. 200-25/2-400 with benefit of Provident Fund. Appointment temporary, in the first instance, with prospects of being made permanent after three years, HONORARY COLLEGE SECRETARY, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, LAHORE.
A 19642

WANTED—A Matriculated Parsi, knowing Gujarati well and also Typewriting or Accounts keeping, as a permanent Clerk on Rs. 60-5-150 p.m. Apply to:—D.G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee. The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1924.
A 19662

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar)
A R10414

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE.
A 19601

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young and experienced graduate, holding diploma in Library Science. Excellent testimonials Refer to RAJBAHADUR, Vakil, Etah.
B R10418

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Persons to buy grass in large quantities, Apply or see personally, TEHSILDAR RUDWARA, RAJPUTANA.
N 19645

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROSE LICHIS—400 Rs. 3; 800 Rs. 5-4, MANGOES LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; Bombay 100 Rs. 7-8; Strong healthiest Grafts 100 Rs. 65; doz. Rs. 9; Thief rotproof pkg. Pkg., Rft., extra. Half advance. SUPDT. DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga, Tele:—"Garden."
T R10413

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola; Silk embroidered VANITY BAG Rs. 2/8; Pure Hive-collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural wool. Suit length Rs. 12. Coat length Rs. 9. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R10345

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dibler per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small dibler per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SHUKLA, Hulaganj, CAWNPORE.
T R10002

THE NATIONAL CASING AND CAPPING Co.—238/17, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, Timber Merchants, Contractors and Order Suppliers. Manufacturers of High Class Teakwood Casings and Cappings, Boards, Blocks, Clamps, etc., etc. The cheapest House for all sorts of wooden materials. Orders promptly executed. Trial orders solicited.
T R10391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC

WANTED TO SELL—Two second hand simple ATLAS STEAM ENGINES, 16" x 24" in working order. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R10424

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Sunday Chronicle,

Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK—6 Cyl., 1920 model, in perfect order. Magneto, Wire Wheels, Tires, Paint and Cushions in excellent condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA19651

CITROEN—Engine, Tyres, Paint, Hood, Cushions excellent condition. Very cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA R19649

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A sympathetic gentleman to advance Rs. 50,000 for 3 to 4 months only at a reasonable rate of interest on a very Fine Jewellery article of nearly double value to be sent to London or Paris for Sale. Some Extra profit in addition to interest if sold. Particulars on application to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10426

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND EUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton-Spinning, Ginning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, who can carry on the erection of Machinery, has a practical experience of about 15 or 20 years on Spinning and Carding and can spin Counts 2's to 50 according to the Weaving requirements.

Salary according to qualifications. Application with testimonials should reach the PROPRIETOR before the 1st June, 1924, J. K. BABBAR and CO., Katra, Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR. 19646

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1924, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Hall of the Association to consider the question of the inconveniences of the present Trading Hall, etc.

(Sd.) NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
19661

NOTICE.

S. S. "INDIA" (Ex. Vorwaerts), "PANJIM" (Ex. Numantia) "DAMAO" (Ex Brisbane.)

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized at Mormugao, by order of the Government of Portugal on 1916, are hereby notified that after 30th June, proxumo, no more Release Orders shall be paid by the Commission Controlling the Affairs of ex-German and Austrian Steamers.

All the consignees in possession of such Release Orders, must present them for payment till the above date, to the Undersigned.

Letters regarding this matter may be sent to the Undersigned C/o Consulate-General for Portugal, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 9th April, 1924.
Bombay.

(Sd.) HENRIQUE A. G. CARDOSO.
President of the Commission Controlling the Affairs ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C19431.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Re: 5 PREFERENCE SHARES NOS. 964 TO 968.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovementioned shares standing in the name of Waghji Cullianji, deceased, have been declared by the High Court of Bombay under the Decree, dated 28th June, 1921, in suit No. 2060 of 1921 filed by the Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Bombay, against Bai Santokebai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the said Waghji Cullianji, residing at Manohardas Stree, within the Fort of Bombay, to be the property of the said Trustees and the said Bai Santokebai, who was in possession of the above-mentioned five share certificates, was ordered by the Court to deliver them to the said Trustees. The said Trustees have hitherto received delivery of two certificates Nos. 967 and 968 only and the remaining 3 certificates Nos. 964 to 966 still remain undelivered.

The said Trustees have now applied to the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for issuing to them 3 duplicate share certificates in place of those undelivered viz. 964 to 966 and for transfer of all the five shares into their names.

The Company therefore hereby give intimation of the above and give notice that they will comply with the application of the said Trustees unless any valid objection is received by them with fourteen days from the date hereof.

Notice is hereby given that on the issue of the duplicate certificates, the original will become void and anyone dealing with them will do so at his risk.

C10430

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT Is HEREBY NOTIFIED that BABU UMASHANKER CHOUDHRY has left the service of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Gwalior, on the 2nd May, 1924. Any person doing any transaction with him after the said date will do so at his own risk
C19643

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION intends issuing a daily Official List of Prices. Annual subscription Rs. 24 in advance. Names of intending subscribers registered at the Office of the HON SECRETARY.
C19605

TENDERS.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT LAC SALES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of washed and crude lac:—Up to 19th May 1924.

(1) Washed lac 24 Bengal Mds. (Approx quantity).
(2) Lac dust (Molamma) 11 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(3) Lac dye 3 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(4) Crude stick lac 100 Bengal Mds. (Approx quantity.)

2. For further particulars please apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C19618

TENDER FOR COTTON AND YARN WASTE,

TENDERS will be received for the sale of ready cotton and yarn waste produced by the HINDOOSTAN MILL at JACOB CIRCLE and WESTERN INDIA MILL at CHINCHPOOGLY, Kalachowki Road, UP TO THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 5 P.M., at the Agents' Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort. Tender forms will be had from the office. No offer will be accepted unless accompanied with Rs. 200 deposit and made out on the Company's tender form.

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.
19648

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Galvanized pipes and fittings, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
19660

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Liquid Chlorine will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of May 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
19658

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KHAIROONISABAI, Sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, "Ismail Building, No. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay," within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground being part of Survey No. 82, and known as Plot No. 10, and situate in the Village of Versova in Zilla Salsette in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2722½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Versova Road, on or towards the West by the Sea Coast, on or towards the South by the building site No. 9 and on or towards the North by property now belonging to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and formerly forming part of Plot No. 10, belonging to the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

SUKTHANKAR AND GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
19659

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. F.E. DINSHAW MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, and NANABHOY CURSETJI BHARUCHA, the mortgagees in exercise of Power of Sale and other powers and provisions in that behalf contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st April, 1922 and made between Alladin Mahomed and Karmally Sabjeally, the mortgagors of the one part and the said Messrs. F.E. Dinshaw, Mathradas Goculdas and Nanabhoy Cursetji Broacha, of the other have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to the said Alladin Mahomed and Karmally Sabjeally. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 710 square yards or thereabouts, situate and being plot No. 126 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage on the South by Plot No. 127 of the said Estate leased to Habib Rowjee, on the West by Soparibaug Road and on the North by Plot No. 125 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhana Valji together with the building and dwelling house standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2577 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 559 St. No. 61.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19655

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and two codicils thereto of JAVERBAI, widow of Morarji Khimji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant ..... Deceased.

JAGMOHANDAS JAMNADAS MODY, of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole surviving Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P.B. MALABARI
Registrar.

The 15th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19663

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SALEBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY AKHTAR, late of Bombay, Borah Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Landland ..... Deceased.

AMINABAI, widow of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy and TATYABHOY SALEBHOY AKHTAR, both of Bombay, Borah Shiah Maomedan Inhabitants, Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eigth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B PATEL.

The 9th day of May 1924.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
19656

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PURSE LOCKS, PAD LOCKS AND BRASS FOILS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. (Solicitors) and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

4 cases each about 50 gross nickle plated steel purse locks with back plate.
By order of the office concerned.
1 case 100 doz. pad locks of five levers.
1 case 100 books each of 100 page brass foils.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SULPHATE IN CRYSTAL, CRANK RING, AND ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, he 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

2 Safes with stands, one of Godrej.
By order of the Bank concerned.
20 kegs each one cwt. copper sulphate in crystal.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case crank ring.
3 enamelled bath tubs.
1 leather trunk.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail-coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Studebaker car, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, in perfect running order.
1 Standard motor lorry, 40 h.p., No. 133, in good running order.
By order of Municipal Commissioner.
1 motor car No. 7218.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

No. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Made-to-order household furniture, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Oliver Typewriter, Singer Sewing Machine, Rich Dinner Set, Brassware, Glass Crockery, Plated ware, etc.

Auction Sale TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Colaba Police Station, Colaba Causeway, Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, valuable household furniture, such as Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Chesterfield suites, Cabinet, Show cases, Office table, Oliver Typewriters, Drawing room Carpets, His Master's Voice Gramophone, fancy teapoys, Iron beds, Mirror and Panel Almyrahs, Chest of Drawers, Hatstand, Marble-top table, Singer Sewing Machine, Glass plated, Brassware, etc.

Property of George Doulton, Esq., of B. C. P.

Property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Woorli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Machinery, Cordage, Manila, Hemp, Jute and Coir, Copper, Gunmetal, Lead mixed and Nickel Cupro Ingots. Great Coats, Blankets, Mosquito Nets, Dhurries, Coats warm, Shirts, Trousers, Drawers. Tents I. P. P. flies inner, 160 lbs. wallu, Locks, Pawlins, Plates, Lamps, Bullocks' Jhools, Stoves, Axes pick heads, Felt, Leather, Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Jugs, Mugs, Caps, Bowls, Anvils, Cordage, Cotton, Tape, Mamocties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamelware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground Sheets, Pipe Hose, Camp Kettles, Basins, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
10433

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST. FORT
PHONE No 2406 BOMBAY

House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Contractors
No. 18 Apollo Street opp. The Imperial Bank, Fort.

TO-DAY'S GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in their Show Rooms at the above address, the following comprising dining table, chairs, almyrahs, sideboards, easy chairs, teapoys, iron safes, table clocks, partition, drawing room sets, Chesterfield sets, show cases, dressing chest of drawers, electric goods, writing tables, etc.

Precious jewellery, such as diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, collers, toranhar, single diamond rings, ear-rings, sari pin, nose rings, marquis, bangles, ravifuls, bracelets, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FOR ONE DAY ONLY
"BOODHA BOOBAKH"
A Parsi Comedy.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Kohinoor's Popular Film
"Tulsidas"
In 6 Reels of Enchantment and Devotion!

Cinema Majestic
Girgaum.
Presents To-Day & during the week
Majestic Film Co's,
Newest Super Production
DEBT of SIN
A picture that you will be sorry to miss.
COMING
The Saraswati Film Co's,
Premier Production
VIKRAM CHARITRA
With an all Star Cast
all favourites.
Watch for the opening date.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Kalyan :—Sant-Tukaram Theatre.
Saturday 17th May, 1924, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday 18th May, 1924, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Monday 19th May, 1924, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50
At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD
LONDON

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

Numerous dust and thunder-storms have occurred in Rajputana Central and north-eastern India and the South of the Peninsula. Rainfall has recommenced in Tenasserim.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Central India East, and local in lower Burma, Orissa, Kashmir and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces, East Rajputana and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji two inches, Gauhati and Saugor Island three quarters, Angul, one and a half, Sambalpur and Gulbarga, one half, Cochin, one Trivandrum three quarters and Kodaikanal two inches.

FORECAST:—Extension in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and decrease in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is locally in defect. Day and night temperatures were both lower than usual at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 103 degrees at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual at Allahabad and the latter alone lower at Agra and Jhansi. Allahabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111 degrees.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and in defect in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division, the minimum was lower than usual at Jaipur and Kotah. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nemuch reports 0.27 in. of rain Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and in slight excess at Deesa. Maximum temperature was above normal in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum was higher than usual at Indore, Deesa and Rajkot and lower at Bhuj. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Ahmedabad and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and at Raipur the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Amraoti and Khandwa and the minimum at Nagpur and Chanda. Nagpur recorded a maximum temperature of 113 degrees yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Mormugao humidity in slight defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.4 degrees (2.4 degrees above normal) and the minimum 82.4 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and the minimum in the latter area only. The thermometer rose to 111 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in sour Malabar and local in Central India West and the east United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana. The chief amounts besides those already mention are 0.89 in. at Cochin and 0.77 in. at Trivandrum.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th May 1924 issued from Simla:—

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and south-east Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Arakan, north Bengal, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts were:—Sibsagar, Gauhati one inch; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Cox's Bazar, Cittagong, Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Mymensingh, Noakhali one and Sonamarg two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 14TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Past 24 hrs.	Total fall May to date.	Departure to May to date.
PUNJAB—					
Multan	103	74.7	..	..	—0.11
Rawalpindi	98	61.9	..	2.17	+1.48
Lahore	103	84.3	..	0.77	+0.46
Hissar	103	73.0	..	..	—0.10
Ambala	100	71.0	..	0.46	+0.04
Delhi	102	77.3	..	0.62	+0.41
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	107	75.3	..	..	—0.18
Mainpuri	103	78.2	..	..	—0.6
Jhansi	103	80.3	0.15	0.83	+0.25
Cawnpore	110	78.0	..	..	—0.19
Allahabad	110	77.8	..	..	—0.08
SIND—					
Jacobabad	111	76.8	..	..	—0.13
Karachi	91	77.0	..	..	+0.08
RAJPUTANA—					
Ajmer	103	67.8	..	..	+0.16
Jaipur	106	73.6	..	0.02	—0.11
Kotah	109	77.0	0.26	0.26	+0.07
Mount Abu	91	64	..	..	—0.39
KATHIAWAR—					
Bhuj	103	68.8	..	..	—0.05
Dwarka	84	82.0	..	..	—0.01
Veraval	87	80.0	..	..	—0.14
Rajkot	105	80.6	..	..	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	100	80.0	..	..	—0.19
GUJRAT—					
Surat	98.4	81.2	..	..	—0.10
Ahmedabad	112	68.8	..	..	—0.19
Deesa	112	68.0	..	..	—0.69
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Neemuch	106.6	76.2	0.27	0.2	+0.07
Indore	107.2	81.4	..	..	—0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	107.0	80.7	..	..	—0.21
Saugor	107.8	77.8	0.06	0.6	—0.18
Hoshangabad	112.4	..	..	..	—0.11
Khandwa	113.5	80.0	..	..	—0.10
Akola	112	80.5	..	..	..
Amraoti	113	83.0	..	..	—0.18
Nagpur	112	80.8	..	..	—0.19
Chanda	111	80.0	..	..	—0.39
Raipur	113.7	76.8	..	1.24	+1.06
KONKAN—					
Bombay	93.4	82.4	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	94.0	80.6	..	..	—0.08
Mormugao	90.0	78.8	..	..	—0.10
Karwar	95.2	80.6	..	..	—0.32
BOMBAY DECCAN—					
Malegaon	109.9	77.8	..	..	—0.28
Ahmednagar	107.0	74.7	..	..	—0.04
Poona	104.4	78.2	..	..	—0.18
Sholapur	108.2	81.0	..	..	—0.27
Bijapur	107.2	77.4	..	..	—0.10
Belgaum	102.5	71.5	..	..	—0.67
HYDERABAD—					
Aurangabad	108.2	0.4	..	..	—0.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.8	80.6	..	..	—0.20
Hyderabad	108.8	82.2	..	0.28	—0.13
MALABAR—					
Mangalore	95.6	82.4	..	..	—1.03
Calicut	93.6	81.1	..	3.46	+0.51
Cochin	90.4	77.1	..	2.42	—0.43
CEYLON—					
Colombo	89.7	75.9	0.32	3.14	—1.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	95.2	74.2	..	..	—0.38
Bellary	108.3	77.1	..	0.01	—0.31
Cuddapah	106.6	76.0	..	0.29	—0.12
Madras	94.4	82.1	..	..	—0.36
Bangalore	97.1	74.9	..	0.51	—1.09
Coimbatore	97.7	75.7	..	1.11	+0.05
Trichinopoly	103.1	72.6	..	..	—1.23
Negapatam	92.6	80.4	..	..	—0.44

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.

Swazi, Rutter, New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

Jalaputra Pritchett, Karachi.
Mundra, Johnson, Karachi.
Muristan, Knight, Genoa.
Aquileia, Valcich, Genoa.
Nurjehan, Crebbin, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Swazi for Rangoon.
Steamer Serbistan for Antwerp.

S S Swazi:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Swazi, 2174 tons, Captain Rutter, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra, 2113 tons Captain A J Pritchett, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Muristan:—The T M Company's steamer Muristan, 1877 tons, Captain C Knight, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Mundra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mundra, 4461 tons, Captain F Johnston, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana's steamer Aquileia, 4204 tons, Captain C Valcich will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.

1 Amazon Maru, 4823, Kobe, 24/5, O S Kaisha.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Nurjehan 3379, Durban, 24/5, T M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
7 Dongola, 4742, Aden, 17/5, M M and Co.
8 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
13 Engleton, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
12 Marienfels, 4.629. K'chi, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Aquileia, 4,207, Genoa, 15/5, M Italiana.
17 Muristan, 1,877, Genoa 21/5, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalaputra 3113, Karachi 14/5 S S N Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 14/5 M M & Co.
7 Bardistan 2.592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
10 & 11 Swazi, 3174, Cal, 19/5, F F C and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura, 1,915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
15 Shuja, 3112, R S Ports, 15/5, T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 3027, Japan, 16/5, O S Kaisha.
C & R Trieste 3328 Trieste, 14/5 L Triestino.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 17/5, M M & Co.
F Sultania, 9788, NF. NF. A F Shustary.
M Garbita, 3204, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
N Chindwara 3307, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warneld due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 14.

S S Lahore for London:—18 cwt fishmaws R Dhanji & Co; 26 cases bristles A W S Wise & Co; 60 bales wool A W S Wise & Co; 38 cwt cumminseed B Tricanlal; 200 cwt cotton and woollen cuttings M Sonji & Co; 36 cwt matress hair M Sonji & Co; 50 cwt coir yarn M Sonji & Co; 20 cwt coir rope M Sonji & Co; 25 cwt canvas cuttings M Sonji & Co; 20 nos. empty cylinders Brunner Mond & Co; 70 bales hemp G Mawji; 57 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co.

S S Lahore for Larnaca:—20 bales grey cotton yarn J David & Co.

S S Lahore for Constantinople:—20 bales grey cotton yarn J David & Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—500 cwt ground nut oil cakes Anant & Co; 75 bales hemp f p F F Campbell & Co; 10000 cwt safflowerseed L Dreyfus & Co; 191 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales wool K Esmail; 169 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.

S S Circassia for Valencia:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1700 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 9500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 5000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—5940 cwt mussur Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Glemoor for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabol. lams B Damji & Co; 55 bales cottonfly B Meyer & Co.

S S Glemoor for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—55 bales cotton B Cursondas.

S S Trieste for Venice:—55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 6 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Bordiston for Genoa:—13 tons old iron R Borsi & Co; 3000 cwt castor seed L Dreyfus & Co; 310 tons old iron scrap G Essaji; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Bordiston for Dunkirk:—1900 tons manganese ore Cox's & Kings Shipping Agency.

S S Othello for Hull:—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 988 cwt barley Ralli Bros; 1060 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—90 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—5 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Marinfels for Rotterdam:—1499 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 2000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Marinfels for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Caledonia for London:—16 bales cowhides L Toaria & Sons; 3 cwt ivory H Rawji & Sons; 110 cwt deer horns J Rahimtulla.

S S Kidelerpore for Hongkong:—75 bales cotton g m twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Kidelerpore for Shanghai:—360 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Kidelerpore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Fattely.

S S Shunko Maru for Moji:—213 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Amazen Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 500 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co; 360 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co; 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—15 cwt ivory H Rawji & Sons.

IMPORTS.

May 14.

S S Lanterfels from Antwerp, Agents, Lionel, Edwards Ltd:—115 cases aniline colour; 280 casks aniline colour; 20 cases brandy; 36 cases brassware; 217 cases dying materials; 350 iron d/s dying materials; 20 kegs dying materials; 123 cases dry aniline colour; 45 cases dyes paste; 916 kegs dyes paste; 25 casks dyes paste; 125 cases or bags farina; 500 bundles copper-sheets; 345 barrels alizarine paste; 53 cases playing cards; 50 cases dogspikes; 15 cases paper; 280 cases rivets; 44 cases sulphide of ammonia; 1000 cases vegetable fat.

From Bremen:—150 casks cement; 18 cases chemicals; 275 bundles copper sheets.

S S City of Bombay from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co:—13 bags buffalo pickers; 98 cases fire bricks; 59 bales paper; 8302 bundles galvd corr sheets; 1407 bundles galvd plain sheet; 500 bundles galvd sheet; 450 bundles yellow m sheet; 18 cases writting ink; 160 cases bath bricks; 55 cases candles; 32 cases hams and bacons; 1042 boxes common soap; 14 bags picking sticks; 3090 plates hardspelter; 54 sk cases tiles; 27 kegs lactic acid; 966 casks china clay; 157 casks flooring tiles; 83 cases canned goods; 20 cases cigarettes; 370 cases brandy; 101 cases cottons; 276 cases cotton yarn; 270 bales cotton yarn; 47 bales cotton fent.

From Glasgow:—62 cases cottons; 75 bales cotton yarn; 23 bales paper; 59 cases sewing cotton reels; 505 drums disinfectant fluid; 338 barrels coal pitch; 154 casks coal pitch; 25 runlets coal pitch; 25 runlets pitches; 48 casks coal tar; 25 kegs bich of potash; 25 kegs bich of soda; 160 drums black enamel; 28 drums linseed oil; 100 drums turpentine; 50 drums anti corosive composition; 38 packages whisky; 2532 cases whisky; 83 cases ginger wine; 25 cases gin; 45 cases bottled beer; 64 cases bottled ale; 157 Hods ale; 1500 bundles galvd corr sheet; 21 cases stout.

S S Jalputra from Calcutta, Agents, Scindia S N Co:—3224 bags rice; 172 bags betelnut; 755 bales gunnies; 650 bales b twill; 405 bales h cloth; 249 bales heavy cees; 105 bales jute twine; 26 bundles chirattu.

From Alleppey:—461 robbins copra; 956 bags copra; 209 bags poonac; 111 bags dry ginger; 161 bags pepper; 50 bags cutcholam.

From Calicut:—566 bales cotton; 1140 bags cocoanut; 750 bags moir cocoanut; 742 bags copra; 125 jottas coir rope; 50 baskets dry ginger; 150 bundles venga wood bark.

From Cochin:—49 drums cocoanut oil; 16 bags turmeric.

From Punain:—791 bags cocoanut; 151 bags dry cocoanut.

From Badagara:—40 robbins copra; 2613 bags copra; 870 bags cocoanut.

From Tellichery:—167 bags cocoanut.

From Cannanore:—259 bags cocoanut; 55 bags copra; 40 bags light pepper.

From Mangiore:—752 bundles sawari cotton; 1713 bundles sawari cotton with seeds; 3677 bags supary; 1154 bags cotton; 260 bales cotton; 1184 bags cotton with seeds; 785 bags copra; 90 bags ramagattu; 21 bags pepper; 50 bags coffee; 100 boras coffee husk; 43 boras nagkesar; 41 bundles nagkesar; 50 bundles shigekai; 7 pots cinamon oil; 101 moras jeera rice; 175 bags betel nut; 22 bags soapnut; 48 boxes soapnut.

S S Bankura from Busrah Agents, British I S N Co Ltd:—80 bags old brass; 81 bags mash; 26 bags scrap brass; 15 bags scrap aluminium; 857 bags wheat.

From B Abbas:—2 bundles specie.

From Muscat:—3 bundles specie; 263 bags dry dates; 1651 bags sardines.

From Mohmerah:—45 bundles drugs; 34 bundles reeds; 593 bundles wool; 20 bundles atlari.

From Charbar:—165 bundles siffi mats.

From Gwadur:—186 bundles siffi mats.

HIND VYAYAMSHALA.

Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar presided at the second social gathering and annual sports, of the Hind Vyayamshala, Bombay City, that was held in the Mangaldas Gardens, when, before an audience of over a thousand persons, representing different sections of Indian society, an attractive programme of athletic demonstrations was successfully gone through by the 'alumni' of the institution. The Lathi-Play and Sword-Dance formed two of the most enjoyable features of the entire show. Dr. Velkar congratulated the promoters of the Vyayamshala on keeping it open to people of all castes and races, and hoped that the number of such useful institutions would be legion, at no distant date, in a city like Bombay, which, with its population of over twelve lacs, needed to be served by more of them than were, at present, existing, viz., about four, conducted by the higher classes, and nearly sixty, managed by others. He earnestly placed before the audience the ideal of Germany, in this behalf, and referred to the recent exhibition of a cinema film in Bombay, according to which, he continued, at a given festival, fifty or sixty thousand German youths-all trained athlets-had taken part in a "combined march." He insisted on the young men of Bombay passing through the defferent courses of athletic training as afforded in the present Bombay gymnasia as, in these days, when the Pathan terrorism was rampant, said he, if the Indian youths were sufficiently strong and courageous to ward off the Pathan mischief, the Pathan would surely give up their avocation.

ADVERTISERS.
It will pay you to advertise
IN THE
WEEKLY (Gujrati)
"KHILAFAT"

Which has several thousand subscribers in India, Burma, South and East Africa;

It is the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee of India with Correspondents in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Afghanistan, Burma, East and South Africa.

MODERATE RATES.

—— SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY AND SCHEDULE TO-DAY. ——

Director: OSMAN SOBANI, 143, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
Editor: ALI BAHADUR KHAN, PRESS, JACOB CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.782	Ins
Temperature of Air	87.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	81.0	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	72%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the .. whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4	"
Minimum	82.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE-W, WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	14	7 5	24 8	14	1 24	19 3
		19 27	26 3		13 12	19 3
Th.	15	8 12	25 9	15	2 21	18 1
		20 21	26 10		14 14	18 17
F.	16	9 10	27 1	16	2 56	16 10
		21 13	27 6		15 13	18 4
Sat.	17	1 40	26 11	10	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 5
Sun.	18	10 52	29 4	18	4 17	14 7
		22 50	28 4		18 49	17 6
M.	19	11 40	30 0	19	5 5	13 11
		23 36	28 5		17 42	17 5
Tu	20	12 27	30 3	20	5 47	13 8
					18 32	17 6

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

RANGOON, May 7.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of April 23,161 tons of ore were mined. 23,000 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,638 tons of Leady Concentrate. 8,109 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3,419 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

Refined Lead 4,060 tons.

Refined Silver 424,000 ounces.

Of Silver production 200 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,800 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 11.5 ounces silver, 7.5 per cent Lead, 46 per cent Zinc.

In addition to above 24 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 122 tons Copper Ore and accumulated Smelter Bye-products.

Three Blast Furnaces, including Copper Furnace, were out of commission practically for the whole month owing to the reconstruction of furnace house now completed.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

T T RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 490.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 560.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 550.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 78.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 91.60.
London—Rome Liras 98.50

TOWN OF EXCHANGE—

	London, May. 13.	
Tele Transfers	1/4 9/32	Steady
Bar Gold	4-14-7	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16	Quiet

	London, May. 13.
Rentes 3 per cent.	52 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 7/16
Closing Tone of silver,—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23	
Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcn. Demand	490
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	132 1/2
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 13.	
Stockholm		16.43
Christiania		31.68
Amsterdam		11.69
Switzerland		24.66
		Yesterdays.
Belgium	88.62	91.12
Athens	210.00	21.450

Yesterday's Cuban Sugar May Value 21/9

Exchange on London in Paris ..	78.45
„ Germany ..	..
„ Italy	98.60

	New York, May 13.
Demand Bills	43.650

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May. 13.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
„ 6 per cent Rentes	24 1/4
TIN BLOCK	£ 227

WAR LOANS, ETC,

	London, May 13
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 68—1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 9/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2—1/8
Treasee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	46 1/2 unchgd,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	
(Sterling Loan)	61 „
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 7/8 „

	London, May 13
Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 102 1/8
5 per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 111

BULLION.

Bombay, May 14.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-10-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-8.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-15.

LONDON, May 13.

Bar gold ready, £4-14-7.
Silver ready, d. 33-9.
Silver forward d. 33-7.
TRADE OF SILVER—
Mull, China sold, Continent bought, America offering more freely.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 14.

Ready.—25-10-0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-11-0			25-10-3
Geth 25-10-6			25-10-0

Tejl Mandi.
Vaisakh 2—6—0
Geth— 6—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 14.

Ready: — 80—10—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 .m.
Vaisakh 80-12-0			80—4—0
Geth 81—4—0			80—15—0

Tejl Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—9—0
Geth 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 14.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/14.
per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99-3
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES.

	London, May 14:
Chartered Bank ..	.. £ 19 3/8
Hongkong	.. £ 133 1/2
National	.. £ 44 1/2
Eastern Bank..	.. £ 5 5/8
P. & O. Bnking Corp, ..	.. 12 1/2

Bombay, May 14.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed. Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 500, Bombay Dyeing 685, Century 357-8, Central India 465, Colaba Land 175, Crescent 222-8, Edward Sassoon 190 xd, Fazulbhoy 822-8, Indian Bleaching 195 xd, Indore Malwa 365, Kohinoor 1050, Madhowji 255, Mathurdas 295, New Great 337-8, New City 250, Pearls 490, Phoenix 430 xd, Premier 95 xd, Shapurji 227-8, Sholapur 12000, Simplex 242-8, Standard 1500, Swadeshi 501-4, Tata Mill 230.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 502-8, Alcock 172-8 xd, B. Burma 287-8, B. Burma N. I 62-8, Bt. Burma Pef. 5-7, B. Tramway 88-2, Bombay Steam 80-0, Bundi Cement 8 xd, Katni ord 72-8, Katni def 180, New India Insur. 13-8, Shivrajpur 33-8, Tata Iron ord 25-8, Tata def 86-4, Tata Hydro. 777-8, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, Imperial 357-8, India 83, Central 25, Eastern 76 xd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Jutes:—Rates of Howrah and Clive showed an improvement in sympathy with Hessians and there was more interest taken in them by operators. Orient continued in demand with some buyers of Rellance at a slight increase.

Coals:—There were sellers of Ghusick and Gopalichuck at easier prices. New Beerbhoom was steady with not many sellers in evidence.

Teas were more active to-day and more stocks participated than hitherto. A lot of New Doaars fetched Rs. 675 and East India, Tukvar, Harmutty and Seajuli improved on enquiry, Chundeechera on the other hand was lower.

In miscellaneous apart from some transactions in British India Corporations and Marshalls at unchanged prices there was hardly anything else doing. In this section Kumardhubi found sellers.

Government Securities remain fully steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 67/14 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/9 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/14, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 104/2 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1932 104/11 s.l.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 25, Imperial Bank contry. 355, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 80/8 s.l., Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway Ribate 73 s.l.

Jutes:—Anglo Indian 343 xd, Auckland 171, Ball pref 101, Clive 31/12, Delta 447/8 s.l., Gondalpara 673/8 s.b., Hooghly ord 71/4 s.l., Howrah 41/12 c.d., Hukumchand ford 8/10, Hukumehand pref 21/4 disc., Kanknarrah 383 s.l., Kinnison 806, Lansdowne 253 s.l., Nuddea 40/8, Orient 179, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 55/2 c.d.

Coals:—Bansjorah 24/12, Bengal Nagpur 71/8 s.l., Burrakur 35/12 s.l., Damagurriah 10/4, Ghusick and Muslia 19/4, Gopalichuck 19/10, Lakurka 15/4, Nazira 12/4 xd, s.o.l., New Beerbhoon 37/4, Samla and Kendra 12/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 36 s.o.l., Kumardhubi Engineering 2/12, Marshall and Company India Limited 4/6, Behar Rice Re. 1, British India Corporation ord 4/12 s.l., British India Corporation def 6 s.l., British India Corporation pref 102.

Tea Companies:—Chundeecherra 110, Dimakusi 28/8 s.o.l., East India 16/8, Gulma 9/4, Harmutty 27, New Doaars 675, Rajabhat 20/12, Sarugaon 14/4, Seajuli 38/4, Tukavar 28/12.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1903/4 Rs. 85/8, 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1905/6 84/8, 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1909/10 83, 6 per cent Reliance Jute Debentures 95/8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and seven-eighth pence, and demand is one shilling four and twenty-nine-thirty-seconds pence.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 14:

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th May, 1924.

Cotton	6,497 Bales
Wheat	17,453 Cwts
Linseed	14,073 „
Rapeseed etc	3,234 „
Gingellyseed	121 „
Peppyseed	1065 „
Groundnuts	251 „
Castorseed	5,944 „
Rice	6,932 „
Myrabollams	3,275 „
Cottonseed	2,713 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,447 „
Juwar	721 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	251 „
Bajri	904 „
Coal	1898 Tons

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 14.

Reuter to-day reported a slight advance of about 5 points in New York and about 2 points lower in Liverpool. The American market advanced on scattered buying due to good undertone. The markets at the moment are featureless and small.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"Weather fairly good, but its uncertainty is the sustaining factor."

With American market advising only a slight rise, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning at about unchanged rate for old crop Broach May, i.e., at Rs. 574. At the outset prices steadily began to give way on free selling by Commission Houses to Rs. 570, but general buying caused prices to improve to Rs. 572½ and after fluctuating within range of a rupee or so closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 571. New crop Broach April-May 1925 opened today at Rs. 515 and the rate gradually began to move upward on Marwari jobbers buying and was in the afternoon quoted at Rs. 517, but at this stage profit-taking and general selling ensued which caused the market to decline to Rs. 515 the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 515½/16. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the Bazaar opened at Rs. 515 and going up to Rs. 515½ closed easier at Rs. 519½ on jobbers and shroffs selling.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery after having opened to-day at Rs. 554 declined to Rs. 553 and remained featureless throughout the Marwari Bazar session, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 552½; whilst July Oomra was at the commencement quoted at Rs. 556 and fluctuating all the day within a rupee or so, was quoted at Rs. 555 at 4-30 p.m. New crop Oomra for December-January opened this morning at Rs. 474/75 and the rate slowly began to rise up to Rs. 477 on offices and Commission Houses buying. General selling, however, caused the market to give way to Rs. 476 the same being the rate ruling at 4-30 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal for May and July 1924 were nominally quoted at Rs. 532 and Rs. 530 respectively, whilst for new crop December-January 1925 the rate was quoted at Rs. 435.

In the Ready market yesterday the offtake was limited to nice bright styles of Berars which were taken up by Japanese Houses, ordinary quality being entirely neglected. Millwalas now-a-days are from hand to mouth buyers.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	300
Sawginned Dharwar	200
Punjab-American	200
Naosari	200
	900

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	2,100
Sawginned Dharwar	400
Punjab-American	500
Naosari	1,800
Kadi-Viramgaon	100
Fine Berar	700
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	1,000
Fine Central Provinces No. 2	500
	7,100

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, May 14 6—30 P M:
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May 1924	509 1/2
„ „ „	„ „ 1925	513 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	531
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	523
„ „ ..	Dec/Jan ..	435
Fine Oomra	May ..	548 1/2
Fine Oomra	July ..	551 1/2
„ „ ..	Dec,/Jan 1925	474

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May. 14

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh			
Punjab	565	550 535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567 552	..
M. G. Broach 610	600	590	580
M. G Mathia	567	557 542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562 547	..
		£ G	Fair
M. G. Southerns		605 595	585

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 14

Fully Good Broach	April/May 1924	571
„ „ „ „	1925	515
„ „ Bengal	May ..	532
„ „ „	July ..	530
„	Dec/January, 1925 ..	436
Fine Oomra	May ..	554
„ „	July ..	555
„ „	Dec./Jan. 1925	475
Good Southerns	May June	576
„ „	Aug/Sept	582

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

14th. May 1924.

New York Market 13th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Deliverys.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
31.23	May			31.15—08	
28.72	July	28.90+18	28.68—04	28.77+05	
24.77	Oct.		24.85+08	24.92+15	
24.20	Dec.			24.30+10	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.90, lowest 28.52, range .38 points. Small market. Local traders selling. Good undertone.

Liverpool Market 13th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Deliverys	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.35	May			17.38+03	
16.71	July	16.66—05	16.61—10	16.68—03	
14.60	Oct.			14.52—08	
14.00	Jan.		13.93—07	13.96—04	
13.93	Mar.	13,85—08		13.82—11	
	Egyptian				
21.60	July			21.20—30	
18.90	Nov.			18.80—10	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Light rains West Texas, slightly warmer. Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 300,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.36 5/8. July highest 16.75, lowest 16.61, range .14 points.

(3) Narrow featureless market. Watkins estimate 5 per cent. increase in acreage. Our travelling man wires from Central Texas: "Some improvement in condition: 90 per cent. planted 75 per cent. up, stands irregular, fields too grasy, weather warmer. Clear warm weather needed.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6 000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	1.500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot 17.19, moderate demand

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.45
New York 11 a m.	May	31.10+20
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	28.67+03
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct	24.82+4
	May	30 84
	July	28.32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

London, May 13

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.95
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.45
„ „ Fine	12.95
M. G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ Fully Good	14.10
„ Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.45
„ „ Fully Good	11.85
„ „ Fine	12.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	17 34—04
June	..
July	16.67—01
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.54+02
Nov.	..
December	13.97+01
January	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
Egyptians July	21 30

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, May 13

Months	To-day's price.
May	17.36+01
June	—
July	16.68—03
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.56—04
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14.01—05
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.85—08
April	—
May	..

Egyptians May 2225 July 2160 Nov 1950

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 13.

Months	To-day's Price
May	17 38+01
June	17 18—03
July	16 68—03
August	15 95—04
September	15 03—24
October	14.52—08
November	14.18—07
December	14.0 —09
January	13 98—10
February	13 86—11
March	13.82—11
April	13 76—11
May	13 76—11

Tone—Quiet but Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

Liverpool, May 13

Months.	To-days price.
May	21 90—96
June	21 60—30
July	21 30—30
Aug.	21 00—20
Sept.	21 55—10
Oct.	19 40—10
Nov	18 80—10
December	18 65—10
January	18 50—05
Feb	10 45—05
Mar	18 40—05
April	18 40—05
May	18 40—05

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 13

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	..
„ „ to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York ..	..
„ „ May ..	31 15—08
„ „ July ..	28.77+05
„ „ Octobes ..	21.92+15
„ „ Dec. ..	24.30+10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.55—05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.80—.0
Futures „ „ July ..	28.46+14
„ „ „ Oct ..	24.17+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 7/8
Silver Foreign mined ..	65 1/4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 14.

		per lb.	Rs. a p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Carrimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 9
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1 13 0
Japan	..No.	42 /2	1 14 6
Japan	..No.	20	1 2 9
Japan	..No.	32	1 9 0

SHARE BAZAR.

14th MAY, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	500	500	
Bombay Dyeing ..	675-80	87-8-685	
Century ..	352-8-57-8-56-4	58-12-357-8	
Nagpur ..	460-62-8	465	
Colaba ..	172-8	75-173-12	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	221-4-25-23-12	222-8	
Indore ex-divi. ..	365	365	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	330-33-12-32-8	337-8	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	480-83-12-32-8	85-491-4	
Phoenix ..	430	431-4	
Bharucha ..	226-32-8-25	227-8	
Simplex ..	236-4-38-12-37-8	241-4	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	493-12-98-12	97-8-501-4	
Pabni ..	280	280	
Fazal ..	816-20	823-12	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	232-8	232-8	
Globe ..	57-8	57-8	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	250	52-8-255	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	103-4	105	
Edward Sassoon ..	187-8	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	287-8	287-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	87-8	88-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement ..	8	8-4	
Central E. Mining ..	19-8	19-8	
Indian Cement ..	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	....	..	
Shivrajpur ..	....	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25	25-8	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	85-87-8	85-86-4	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 14
(6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 12 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 6	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajjar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 5 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	6 8 0	
Wheat, A/S	7 0 3	
Linseed, May	12 1 3	
Linseed Sept.	12 11 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J	15 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vaisakh	76 0 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 12 0	

WHEAT.

London, May 13.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs

A/M Paid	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	43/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	47,6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F. M/J Sellers	31/3
„ Soft Red Karachi M/J Value	45/—
Wheat Soft Red Karachi A/M Value	44/—

Tone:—Inactive,

LINSEED.

London, May 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Baela Bags	
May/June Done and Sellers £	19 1/4
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
Slow demand at lower prices.	
„ May/Aug. Sellers	36 5/8
„ Sep/Dec. Sellers	36

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

May Sellers	24/
July Sellers	21/6
July-Sept Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C & F Bombay	
July-Sept Sellers.	21/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	21/7

Tone.—Weak and lower, without any Business.

CUBAN SUGAR.

LONDON, May 13.

Himeley's estimate of suban sugar crop has been increased to 3,985,000 tons.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed easier at £17¼ sellers for May/June shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay closed at £10 1/8 sellers for May/June shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed firmly held at £25 3/4 for May/June shipment. Sellers. There was little doing, but high prices check business.—Reuter.

RUBBER.

London, May 13.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	11

Tone.—Seat and Easier on some selling and lack of Support.

METALS.

	London, May 13
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62
Copper Braziers	„ 83 1/2
Yellow Meta	„ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 28 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17
TIN BLOCK	227

BRASS

Bombay, May 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do	1 3/4	62 8 0
Do	2	62 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 14,

	per md.	Rs. a p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper	2/	72 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Jotha		29 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klal		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71 0 0
American Copper 3/4		72 0 0
„ „ 1 to 1 1/4		72 8 0

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 14,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	1	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Elphinstone	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Diamond Cloth .. „	1	6	0
Chula			
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	13	0
Phoenix per piece	6	13	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	13	0
Hindustan	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 Rs. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece „			
Bleached Check:—			
Kastuchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lb.—			
Textile per Piece			
Gabrun No 5124.			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 16.

English mails by s.s. Delta, due to arrive at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 17.

The s.s. Dongola with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 17, (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 18, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 20 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Unregistered superscribed mails for Italy and Austria per S S "Aquilea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Company's Bombay Exchange System (with the exception of lines connected to the Mandvi and Ghatkopar Exchanges) will be converted to Automatic working at midnight, Saturday, 17th May 1924.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th May to 6 a.m. of 14th idem.

Smallpox 11 attacks and 5 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil attack and 1 death; Influenza 3 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 90; total mortality this day last year 110.

MAHARASHTRA SCOUT-MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Maharashtra Scout-Masters' Conference (Bombay Presidency) will be held at Poona on the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 23rd, 24th and 25th May 1924. The Conference is open to Scout-Masters, Asstt. Scout-Masters, Secretaries and representatives of the local associations of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Special features of the Conference:—

(i) Lectures and demonstrations on technical subjects in Scoutcraft by experts.

(ii) Museum:—Ideal club-room; Library; Charts and Maps; Troop and Assn: records and Collection; exhibition of camp equipment, scout-badges, etc., etc.

Mr. H. K. Patwardhan, Joint Asstt. Commissioner for Maharashtra (Bombay Presidency), will preside.

THE PARSI "ADER" FESTIVAL CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsis will celebrate their "Ader" festival at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall today (Thursday) evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. A. K. Vesavewala, Dr. Kaikhusro K. Badachanji and Capt. S. R. Banji will deliver short lectures in Gujarati appropriate to the occasion; and Mr. Jamshed Khodabux of Iran will recite in Persian a portion from Sred Eshpi's "Resurrection". Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia will preside.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 19th week of 1924, i.e. the week ending 10th May 1924, the total mortality 665 was 42 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 27.80. These figures compare favourably with those for the 19th week of 1923 when the mortality was 722 and death-rate 30.77 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,603 and death-rate 47.17.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 238 as against 3 and 235 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 162 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack which proved fatal. It was among the Mahomedan pilgrims to the Haj. Smallpox caused 122 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 65 deaths. Plague caused 15 attacks and 13 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 334 as against 336 for the 19th week of 1923 and 349 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

A PATHAN TRAGEDY.

FATHER-IN-LAW SHOOTS SON-IN-LAW AND DAUGHTER.

On Wednesday morning at about six o'clock report of four succession shots of revolver threw the locality of Bendy Bazar which is mostly populated by Mahomedans into considerable excitement and consternation. Enquiry showed that domestic trouble was the cause of this indiscriminate firing and the resultant tragedy was a double murder of husband and his wife. It appears Akram Khan, a Pathan was married to Mariambi, daughter of Abdul Gafoor, another Pathan. As the domestic firmament seemed to be always clouded Mariambi had left her husband Akram Khan and joined her father Abdul Gafoor at No. 6 Block of Improvement Trust Chawls, Bhendi Bazar. On and off Akram Khan demanded his wife back from his father-in-law but to no avail. On Wednesday morning Akram Khan went with a few Pathan friends to his father-in-law and asked him to send his wife back but as this was refused, a heated dispute ensued and in a fit of rage, the father-in-law Abdul Gafoor fired four shots at his son-in-law, killing him on the spot instantaneously. Seeing her husband in the peril of life, Mariambi rushed forward to his rescue, but in the melee she too was accidentally shot. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police but died shortly after her admission. Abdul Gafoor made good his escape in the confusion with the revolver and is still at large.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

On Tuesday motor car No. 7935 driven by Dawood Nathoobhai was going along Pydhownie when near Nagdevi it dashed into a bench and knocked down and ran over a Mahomedan, named Budhu Amir. After the accident the driver tried to escape but was secured by two or three persons and handed over to the police. Dawood it is said is employed in the Central Khilafat Committee and had no license to drive but had obtained a temporary permit by paying Rs. 3 to the Motor and Vehicle Department. Budhu the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

VICTIM'S FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court began the hearing of the case in which one Daniel Hivale, an Indian Christian stands charged with the murder of Gajanan Rathode, The Court house was crowded with Indian Christians. Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecuting Inspector in examining Rev. Rathode, the father of the deceased, elicited the following evidence. That on the morning of the 11th April his son as usual left the house for going to his duties and that it was at about 7-30 p.m. that he received information that his son was murdered. The next morning he identified the body of his son at the Morgue. When shown the clothes which his son was wearing on that day witness was overcome with grief specially the blood stains on the clothes. The accused had come to his house on two occasions previous to the murder. He did not know if his son was attached to Miss Tarabai. The accused has reserved cross-examination and will do so at the Sessions.

Further hearing has been fixed for the 21st instant.

COMPLAINT OF CHEATING AND FORGERY DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, complaint was brought against Sorabji Kuvlji Warden, Byramji Hirjibhai Warden, Jamshedji Byramji Warden, Pestonji Byramji Warden, Bai Awabai, Dorabshaw Nassarwanji Mehta and Jamshedji Nusserwanji Mehta on a charge of cheating and forgery at the instance of Dhanjishaw Ruttonji Karani.

Mr. Campbell barrister, Mr. Junglewalla, pleader, and Mr. Chothia, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Vicaji defended accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4. Mr. Fareira, solicitor, appeared for accused No. 2 and Mr. Dhondy for accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Campbell withdrew his case against accused Nos. 3 and 4.

The complainant, in his information alleged that he and accused Nos. 3 and 4 got a lease of land of about 1,075 square yards out of a plot of 5,449 square yards belonging to accused Nos. 1 and 2 at Victoria 2nd Cross Lane on which he raised a structure which cost him Rs. 65,000 and similarly accused Nos. 3 and 4 spent Rs. 65,000. He urged that this whole land had been mortgaged by Nos. 1 and 2 to accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 and that he did not know of the mortgage at the time he took the lease. After the building was raised accused Nos. 5 6 and 7 reconveyed to accused Nos. 1 and 2 about 4,000 square yards of the plot and retained the mortgage only on the plot he and accused Nos. 3 and 4 had built on. He said that he knew nothing of this reconveyance and contended that he was cheated because the plot on which he and accused Nos. 3 and 4 had raised the building was encumbered for Rs. 87,000, which accused Nos. 1 and 2 had raised from accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7, on the whole plot of 5,449 square yards and the mortgage in conspiracy with accused Nos. 1 and 2 had freed 4,400 square yards from the mortgage of this Rs. 87,000. He, therefore, urged that he was cheated inasmuch as the building which accused Nos. 1 and 2 had raised was liable for the mortgage money received by accused Nos. 1 and 2 from accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

His Worship asked Mr. Campbell as to how his client was cheated and whether the original mortgage of 5,400 square yards in 1919 was registered or not and whether registration was noticed to him or not.

Mr. Campbell said registration was noticed for civil suit. He further alleged that his case was that his client was cheated inasmuch as first the whole plot of 5,449 square yards was liable for the mortgage but by the reconveyance of 4,400 square yards only the plot of 1,075 square yards on which he and accused Nos. 3 and 4 had raised buildings was liable for Rs. 87,000 raised on the mortgage by accused Nos. 1 and 2. Therefore, if accused Nos. 1 and 2 failed to pay the mortgage, the building he had built would be liable for the mortgage money.

Mr. Vicaji said that there was a gross fraud in this case committed not by the respondents but by the complainant and if anybody was guilty of concealing anything or committing fraud it was the complainant for he had documentary evidence to show that the attorney knew of the reconveyance as far back as 4th December 1922. When copies of the mortgage and reconveyance complained of were sent to Mr. Chothia for preparing a draft lease. Mr. Vicajee produced the receipt of the copies signed by Mr. Chothia. Mr. Campbell wanted to see the receipt.

His Worship asked Mr. Campbell whether Mr. Chothia acknowledged the receipt. Mr. Campbell after showing it to Mr. Chothia said that the receipt was by Mr. Chothia. Mr. Campbell admitted that there was no case against the accused and that the notice might be discharged. Mr. Campbell said he knew nothing of the receipt of the copies of these documents by Mr. Chothia.

His Worship remarked that he believed the statement of Mr. Campbell and said that the respondents might move the Law Society against Mr. Chothia for suppressing receipt of the documents.

His Worship discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

CHARGED WITH GAMBLING.

Before Mr. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dere charged Mohanlal Hemraj, Chobachand Kanchodial, Iman Ali, Mithu, Hargovan Purshotam with being found gaming in a gambling house on the 13th instant.

The facts of the case are that on a warrant being obtained Mr. Dere sent a man, Manilal Velsey, with a marked rupee note to take bet in a gambling house kept by one Mohanlal Purshotam in 1st Pathan Street at about 8-10 in the morning. When the said Mohanlal was reading the slip which was given to him by the first accused the police raided the place and found the four accused there. Mohanlal Purshotam, owner of the shop was also there. The police collected and seized the books and property in the shop. They contained two "Satta" books several pieces of paper, some money in the drawer of a table among which was the marked one rupee note. The accused being charged No. 1 pleaded guilty; No. 2 said that he had gone there with a message for the keeper; while the two other accused deposed that they had gone there to ask for money.

The Magistrate reserved judgment to Monday.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Mazagon Police Court, one Kanishankar Narsidas was charged with gambling. The facts of the case are that on the night of the 5th instant at about 8-30 p.m. Police Constable No. 2763 who was doing duty at Matharpakady received information that gambling in American future (Satta) was being carried on in front of a tailor's shop close by. He thereupon went to the spot in question and saw a Mahomedan boy standing in front of the tailor's shop where the accused was seated on a bench with a slip of paper and a pencil in his hand. The accused was seen writing something on a slip of paper and as he was on the point of handing over the slip of paper to the Mahomedan boy the Police Constable immediately arrested the boy with one hand and with the other hand seized the pencil and the five rupee note which was lying on the lap of the accused which was apparently given to him by the boy. There was a struggle and the boy escaped. The accused was arrested and taken to the police station along with the slip of paper and the five rupee note and the pencil. While being conducted to the police station, Inspector Bird, who had obtained a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police to raid this particular shop was surprised to see himself forestalled, and the accused in custody.

The accused was defended by Mr. Janai, pleader, who contended that the place was not a gaming house and in the second place it was not public as the accused was seated on an 'otla' of a tailor's shop. Further the police constable had no authority to arrest the accused without a warrant and therefore no presumption could arise against his client. Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor cited rulings of both the Bombay and English High Courts and satisfied the Magistrates that the accused was both gambling and the place used by the accused came within the meaning of the Gaming Act. As this was the accused's second offence he was fined Rs. 250 the Magistrate taking into consideration that the accused was a young man and doing regular business as a tailor.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

On the complaint of Frank Harper, Inspector Guider stood charged with wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint on the 24th instant.

The statement of the complainant was that he is in the service of Bombay Port Trust and resides at Frere Road. The accused bears him ill-will because some information given by the accused to the complainant's brother-in-law against him proved untrue and the accused was denied access to the place of the complainant's brother-in-law thereafter.

On the 24th April there was some dispute between Mr. Lynn and one boy Vinay with whose parents the complainant boards in which the complainant took the side of the boy against Mr. Lynn. As a complaint was filed by Mr. Lynn in that matter, complainant and Vinay were out to gather evidence on the 25th at about 9 p.m. Mr. Lynn, his friends and police Sergeant saw them but left after a while. At about 10-45 p.m. when they were waiting for a tram at Museum accused came and wanted him to go to the police station. On being asked for the reason, accused got excited and threatened to handcuff him and march him off. When asked for a warrant, the accused stated it was at the police station. The complainant along with Mrs. Vinay and others went to the police station where he was detained inside. On requesting for the production of the warrant the accused said there was no warrant and asked as to why he came to the police station. The complainant then consulted Mr. Nariman and went to Colaba police station. Mr. Rane who was in charge there declined to record the complaint and the matter was referred to Mr. Shaw, Superintendent of Police, who directed Mr. Rane to take down the complaint.

Mr. Patel, barrister, appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Thanawala for the defence argued that there was a complaint that a disturbance of public peace was likely to be caused by the complainant in respect of the quarrel between Mr. Lynn and Vinay in which the latter had taken part; that it was in order to investigate that matter that the complainant was called to the police station; and that in calling him no alleged intimidation was resorted to nor was the existence of a warrant at the police station held out to the complainant.

On the Magistrate asking Mr. Thanawala whether it was a cognisable offence in which the police officer could call the complainant for investigation, the defence pleader said it was but corrected himself when Mr. Patel referred to the Code and declared it was non-cognisable. Mr. Thanawala, however, referred to Section 32 Clause 2 of the Bombay Police Act according to which investigation can be done by a police officer to prevent "within his view of non-cognisable offence."

The case was then adjourned for the calling of witnesses.

ALLEGED SELLING OF GOA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Sub-Inspector Tayde charged Rashid Khodadad Irani, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Restaurant situated at the junction at Sandhurst and Cumrney Road, with the offence of "publishing a proposal to pay any sum for the benefit of any person, on any event, or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery" and alleging that on the 21st February last he saw the accused selling Goa Lottery tickets to people. He had a witness by name of Atmaram Sakalkar sent in there, who bought a ticket of Hospicio lottery and paid Rs. 1-0-6 for it. That on the 4th March another witness by name Chimnaji went into the shop, when the accused was present, and the accused's man after locking into the Result Sheet "of the said lottery" declared that the ticket was lost. That on the 14th March he sent one Vassudeo to buy a ticket of the Santa Cauza. He produced the sanction of the Commissioner of Police to prosecute the accused. After the whole evidence was led accused said that he sold the lottery tickets but that he did not publish any proposal within the meaning of Section 294A of the I.P.C. and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Manker for the prosecution submitted that the sale o these tickets meant publication within the meaning of the Section. To "publish" literally means to "make known" and by selling these tickets to witnesses the accused made known to them the contents of those tickets which say that the holder thereof is entitled to claim whatever falls to his lot. Mr. Manker further drew the attention of the Court to the fact that there were exhibited two results sheets of these lotteries which contained a statement of the prizes that were given. Taking the tickets and the results sheets together there was a complete proposal and the buyer of the ticket was informed thereof by the present accused who sold. Mr. Manker then read the judgment of case number 730 S of 1920 delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate then acting as Third Presidency Magistrate. It was on all fours with the facts of this case where 'sale' in similar circumstances was held to amount to publication. He then referred to the law of defamation and said that just as when a libel is printed the sale of each copy is a distinct publication and a fresh offence similarly here the sale of a ticket was a publication of the contents thereof.

He then referred the Court to a case in 15 Cr. Law Journal where it was held that a drawing list which contained a list of the winners on one side and a description for the following months lottery on the other was a proposal within the second part of Section 294A.

Mr. Godinho for the defence said that his defence was that his client sold the tickets but it was not a publication of the lottery according to the Section. Prosecution witnesses could not say what these tickets contained and there is nothing to show what they were a publication of. He said that in the case decided by Mr. Oliveira, the tickets contained statement of the scheme of the lottery and that judgment was perhaps correct in view of that statement. That judgment was not taken to the High Court and therefore it was not binding. He said that in England sale is a distinct offence by itself while publication is another. Arguing from that state of English Law he submitted that in this case there was no offence committed by the accused by simply selling. Mr. Godinho had not finished his argument when the Court rose. The case is postponed to 23th May for further hearing.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma accompanied by Captain V. Gamble, Private Secretary, and Captain I. L. Muir, A.D.C. leaves Maymyo on 15th May arriving at Rangoon next morning.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL TENDERS.

PROPOSALS TO MAKE RULES MORE STRINGENT.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have to refer to Standing Committee Resolution and to report that I do not consider that it would be advisable to enter a clause in the Municipal Tender forms to the effect that 'in the event of the tenderer refusing to sign the contract the Municipality would be entitled not only to forfeit the deposit but also to claim specific performance of the contract or damages' as suggested in the resolution. The conditions under which tenders are invited are already adequately stringent especially in view of the fact that it is often impossible to inform tenderers whether their offers are accepted or not for a considerable period. To make the conditions more stringent would have the effect either of reducing the number of persons who tender even below what it is at present or of causing tenderers to quote higher rates in view of the greater risks they would run. It has however been pointed out to me that the deposit, which is liable to forfeiture if the contractor fails to sign the contract after his tender has been accepted, might in certain cases be increased. The ordinary practice is to accept an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the tender, but in certain cases in connection with the supply of stores, etc., these deposits are purely a nominal amount, say Rs. 50. I propose to have this question investigated and to enhance the amount of deposit in any case where it seems to me to be advisable to do so. I understand that the current practice in force in the Municipality in this respect, i.e., to make a deposit amount only forfeitable in the event of the tenderer refusing to sign the contract, is that which is ordinarily adopted by other public bodies. I have not taken legal advice as to the possibility of introducing a change on the lines suggested, because, for the reasons stated above, I do not consider it advisable to introduce such a change."

The letter was recorded.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved:—

"That the Sub-Committee reconstituted by Standing Committee Resolution regarding signing of cheques be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner the present system of signing cheques under the Municipal Act whereby not only the Municipal Commissioner but also the Municipal Secretary and a member of the Standing Committee are required to sign all Municipal cheques and to report whether any changes should be made in the practice and if so to submit draft amendment of the Municipal Act."

Mr. Rahimtoola said it was a mere farce—this signing of cheques without any kind of scrutiny on their part.

The Chairman: It is open to you to scrutinise them.

Mr. Jamnadas: We have got no time to do so.

Mr. Rahimtoola wanted to ask Mr. Winterbotham whether he had ever scrutinised cheques before signing them. They had no other alternative but to sign the cheques. He thought the question should be sent to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

Chairman: I have asked for the papers many times and they were found to be in order.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the question must be sent to a sub-committee, as there was no doubt that they signed the cheques without looking into the items.

Chairman: You can speak for yourself, and not for others.

Mr. Kanji: Other members might not like to admit it like me.

The Commissioner wanted to know whether there was a single instance in the history of the Corporation when it was found that cheques signed by the members were not in order.

Mr. Tairsee said he had come across one instance.

The Commissioner said as far as he was concerned he would like to shirk the responsibility of signing cheques, as it was a burden to him. He had made enquiries into the matter and had found that he could not shirk his responsibility. But they were mistaken in thinking that he had any axe to grind in signing certain cheques. (Cries of "No, "no".)

Mr. Rahimtoola said the matter should go to a sub-committee.

Mr. Tairsee said he wanted a certificate from the Chief Accountant, and the suggestion was turned down. The Standing Committee had changed its mind since then.

Mr. Jamnadas said the remarks made by Mr. Tairsee were not justified.

The motion was thrown out.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday (the 16th instant) at 6-20 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jaisukhlal Mehta and others will speak on "The Tariff Board Report." All lovers of Indian Industry are requested to attend.

GOLD MEDAL TO AN ESSAYIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The National Baby Week Council, India, of which Her Excellency Countess of Reading is the President, has awarded a gold medal to Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raghavendra Rao, Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras for his essay on "Infant Mortality and its Prevention by Legislation and Administration." The Council has adjudged Dr Raghavendra Rao's essay as the best submitted by a Health Officer.

MR. C. R. DAS STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

WARNING AGAINST MALICIOUS ANTI-SWARAJIST PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13

Mr. C. R. Das who was not keeping good health and had made arrangements to go to Darjeeling left Calcutta to-night for Bombay on the receipt of an urgent telegram from Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Das' visit to Bombay is stated to be in connection with the draft statement prepared by Mahatma Gandhi. To-day Mr. C. R. Das published the following in his paper "Forward":—It has come to my knowledge that organised attempts are being made to prejudice the public mind against myself and the Swaraj Party. I have definite information in my possession which goes to prove the existence of such an organisation whose object is to sling mud at myself and my Party and whose methods are malicious and unscrupulous propaganda of abuse and falsehood. I understand that the campaign so far as the Indians are concerned, has started from North Calcutta is spreading to moffussil and aims at comprehending the whole of India in its dark designs. It is my duty to warn the public against the insidious campaign.

SOLUTION OF ISLAMIC PROBLEMS.

S. AFRICAN MUSLIMS' SOLICITATION.

The President of the Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from the Durban Khilafat Committee:—

"South African Muslims reciprocate good wishes, convey thanks to their brothers in Faith and deeply feel the unprecedented situation of the Sacred Khilafat. Pray lead Maulana—like a widespread Muslim world fraternity, Almighty bless efforts and successfully terminate the complex problems facing the Islamic world in accordance with Shariat."

DYARCHY CONDEMNED.

BURMESB ASSN'S RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PAUNGDE, May 12.

The general Council of the Burmese Association began on the second day at midday when Mr. U. Tunaung Gyaw, Treasurer presented the annual accounts, copies of which had been distributed beforehand showing the year's income as Rs. 1,54,205. as 10 and pies 9 and expenditure Rs. 1,19,424 as. 7 and pies 5 leaving a balance of Rs. 34,781 as. 3 and pies 4 and was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution condemned the dyarchical system as enforced against the expressed voice of the people and the pangnas and as it has brought in its train repressions, imprisonment, increased taxation and other sufferings repeats emphatically that the dyarchical system is worked with the help of self-seekers against the wishes of the entire country.

The third resolution condemned Lord Olivier's statement and the attitude of the Labour Government towards the aspirations of the people of India and Burma which was proposed by Mr. Tharrawaddy. Mr. Nripendra Nath Banerjee spoke in support bringing forth cheers and applause of the Assembly. The fourth resolution condemned the Government policy of separation of Burma from India and reiterated the people's opinion that it was meant to shut the Burmese people out of the future grant of reform which was likely to be given to India and asked the people never to acquiesce in it. Mr. Madonjit supported the resolution.

The fifth resolution condemned the bye-law regarding Pagoda Trustees as they interefere with the religious rights of people and declared their unanimous and emphatic protest.

The third day the Conference approved the new Cyicibiaye Scheme subject to modifications, by the new executive. The unanimous election of Mr. U. Chit Hlaing as this year's President was the scene of most enthusiastic demonstrations. For more than fifteen minutes the whole Assembly stood and cheered loud and long. The next resolution condemned the restricted elections of village headmen and illegal demands of miscellaneous things by officers on tour from villages. Several resolutions amongst which congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on his recovery and release are still pending. The Sanghas passed several similar resolutions most enthusiastically.

COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

GENERAL MEETING OF BOMBAY SOCIETY,

The sixth annual general meeting of the League for combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Bombay Sanitary Association's Hall at Princes Street when Mr. H. P. Mody presided. Dr. Sandilands then presented the report for the year 1923-1924 which 'inter alia' stated that it was pleasing to learn that despite the strenuous times the League had successfully maintained the high quality of its contribution to the amelioration of certain vital conditions in the Social welfare of the poorer and depressed classes. The fitting up of a Bacteriological Laboratory on up-to-date and modern and scientific lines has rendered possible for the League to put through post graduate courses in an efficient and independent manner.

The report after being seconded was carried and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Some magic lantern slides were shown also.

A Rangoon message of May 13, says the shipping coolie strike continues, to day being the seventh day.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS.

TATA TENNIS SHIELD.

POOR MANAGEMENT.

The Tata Lawn Tennis Shield Competition was started under the auspices of the Willingdon Sports Club about four years ago, when Sir D. J. Tata presented a beautiful shield. With a view to bring the players of the local Clubs and Gymkhanas more into social contact, and at the same time to try the relative strength of the different Clubs, it was decided to have a sort of inter-Club competition. Each round of the Tournament was to be decided by the best of three matches, two in Singles and one in Men's Doubles. The Hindu Gymkhana won the trophy in the first year. The following year the Tournament Committee invited representatives from the different Gymkhanas to discuss the ways and means to make the Tournament more popular. At this meeting, it was decided to have some of the matches played on more centrally situated Courts than those of the Willingdon Sports Club for the convenience of players. Later the Committee very abruptly cancelled all fixtures very unceremoniously in consequence of which some of the Clubs withdrew from the contest. There were only four entries in the third year and also last year. The interesting part of the affair was that the first round of the matches were concluded in the middle of December last and then there was a coma extending over a period of five months. The Committee seemed faced with a herculean task and did not know how to get over the difficulty. Nine courts at the Willingdon Sports Club were too few to finish three matches. Because forsooth, all of them were reserved for practice! After several reminders, one of the contesting Clubs who were in the finals,—the other finalist being the Willingdon Sports Club itself, gave up all hopes of ever playing the Tournament through this year. The lethargic Tennis Committee woke up and most blandly informed the Hindu Gymkhana their opponents that the final matches would be played off on the 9th and 16th May. The Hindu Gymkhana however declined the honour of contesting for the trophy with regret which meant a walk-over for the Willingdon Sports Club.

It is indeed very regrettable that a Tournament started so zealously and under such good auspices should meet with such dismal failure in every way. Making allowances for all unavoidable circumstances, the Tournament Committee is mainly responsible for it. [illegible] denied. Leaving aside the question and fairplay to the contestants, does the Committee realise that it has a duty to [illegible] by the donor of the trophy. If a Tournament is managed in such a slipshod manner we wonder if anybody would care to patronize such mismanaged sporting [illegible]. It would be interesting to know what explanation the Tournament Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club has to offer especially to the contesting teams.

OOTACAMUND RACES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 14.

THE NILGIRI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID, 7-4, Black 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's FARES, 9-3, Huxley 2
Mr Kadum's ALL CLEAR, 7-7, Thompson 3
Mr Gose's VALLAPRASAD, 7-8, S Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57; Places Rs. 32 and Rs. 6.

THE SPRINTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Mr Marsh's CARREMAR, 7-13, Huxley 1
Mr Pogose's SACK THE LOT, J Meekings 2
Mr Harper's TELL DENNIS, 8-4, Donnelley 3
Mr Rae's TOY SYMPHONY 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 16.

THE OOTACAMUND CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ZAITOON, 9-6, Huxley 1
Mr Dunk's ORPHAN, 7-10, Donnelley ... 2
Mr Kadum's MAHIR, 9-4, Thompson 3
Rajah of Bobbili's LIMERICK, 7-2, Bona 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 16 and Rs. 7.

THE MADRAS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Pogose's THE OMALLEY, 8-2, G Meekings 1
Mr Roy's CATTLING, 9-7, Barrett 2
Zemindar of Sivaganga's HOW FORCE, 7-0, Bona 3
Mr Karim Kazi's LUCKY LAD, 9-6, S Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51; Places Rs. 23 and Rs. 7.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Raj Mohamed Vazeer's LUCKNOW, 9-9, S Meekings 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's KNIGHT BACHELOR, 9-0, J Meekings 2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID, 8-1, Donnelley 3
Mr Sattar's EMPEROR, 8-3, Parret 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 36.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

A big Reception was held at the "Reform Club" on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Oriental Life Assurance Company on the 5th instant by Messrs. D. J. Medora & Co., the Chief Agents for Gujarat & Kathiawar of the Company. The reception was largely attended by prominent ladies and gentlemen of all communities. About a thousand guests were present and they spent a most enjoyable evening. While welcoming the guests, Mr. S. D. Medora, the head of the local firm, gave a brief resume of the Company's remarkable growth and progress. Mr. M. C. Patel Bar-at-Law and Mr. H. P. Chahewalla extended to the Oriental Co., the felicitations of those present on the attainment of the Jubilee. The speakers referred to the important part played by the Oriental Co., in the history of Life Assurance in this country. Special allusion was made to the fact that the Company was a Swadeshi enterprise worked with Indian capital and the success of the Company exemplified the fact that Indians were capable of fully holding their own. A deserved tribute was paid to Mr. Duncan MacLauchlan Slater the founder of the Company who was the first Actuary to place the insurance of Indian lives on the same level as those of Europeans. Reference was also made to the firm of Messrs. D. J. Medora & Co., who have been the Gujarat Agents of the Oriental Co., for the last 30 years and who have played an important part in building up the reputation of their Co., in this province. Gujarat and Kathiawar were absolutely ignorant of the principles of life assurance and it was Mr. Dhunjibhoy who succeeded by dint of patience in removing the innate conservatism of the people and proving to them the advantages of life assurance.

A Lahore message of May 14, says:—Through the efforts of Mr. Chaudhari Sultan Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, a memorial in the shape of a marble cenotaph is bing erected in Hoshiapur police lines to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. A. F. Horton, Superintendent of Police and the constables who were killed as a result of a bomb explosion while arresting Dhana Singh a desperate Babbar Akali on October 21st last year.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The Government of India announced last week the appointment of a Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force so as to make it an efficient second line to the regular army, and to remove racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces, including the Auxiliary Force. While the terms of reference of the Committee may be considered satisfactory, following as they do the terms of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in February last, the *personnel* of the Committee leaves much to be desired. Neither Mr. Venkatapathiraju who moved the resolution nor Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who amended it in its final form and who has taken a life-long interest in the subject of national defence, nor any other prominent Indian member of the Assembly who took part in the debate is included in the Committee. On the other hand, Capt. Ajab Khan, the solitary Indian who opposed the resolution, finds a place in it! There are one or two others who can have only amateurish interest in the queston. Of course, the inclusion of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Dr. Mullick will be welcomed. But the omission of men like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Raju and Mr. Jinnah, who would have brought an entirely independent spirit to the work of the Committee, will impair its usefulness.

That the Territorial Force, as at present constituted, is capable of considerable improvement and expansion, every impartial critic will admit. Its unpopularity to-day is due entirely to the unsatisfactory conditions of service which it offers to Indians. The pay is meagre and the chances of promotion more so. There is also the galling fact of racial discrimination in respect of the Auxiliary Force, admission to which is reserved to Europeans only. Though the duties of members of the Auxiliary Force are less onerous than those of the Territorial Force, they receive higher pay. Both Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary, and the Commander-in-Chief were loud in their repudiation of the charge of racial discrimination, but even a child can see the invidious distinction which is drawn between the Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force. Though the latter are in receipt of a higher scale of pay, they are liable to serve only in India; whereas, the Territorial Force is bound to serve abroad when called upon to do so. Further, what is the justification for excluding Indians from the Auxiliary Force? Mr. Burdon's argument that "the European and domiciled communities, being employed for the most part in the public services and in commercial and industrial occupations of importance, cannot be regarded as available for any but purely local service" is extraordinary. Does he think that such considerations of convenience do not hold good in the case of Indians? Why should Indians of position be prevented from volunteering for local service like Europeans? Yet, both Mr. Burdon and the Commander-in-Chief deny that any racial favouritism is displayed in the case of the Auxiliary Force! India is in no mood to tolerate such nonsense any longer. She has no use for the Auxiliary Force and it should be abolished. And if the Territorial Force is to become truly popular with Indians, the conditions of service must be improved and all ranks and branches of the Army must be thrown open to them. At present they are shut out from both the Artillery and Air Forces. Unless such humiliating restrictions are removed and perfect equality of treatment is introduced there is no hope of the Territorial Force becoming what it should be.

NEMESIS.

M. Poincare has told President Millerand that he and his Cabinet will resign on June 1, when the newly-elected Chamber meets. The decision was inevitable in view of the results of the elections which have given to the Left group of parties a majority of 22 against the Right group led by M. Poincare himself. The disappearance of M. Poincare from the seat of power in France will be hailed with a sigh of relief throughout the world. For, if the Treaty of Versailles was an iniquitous treaty, ushering a peace that was not much better than the war it had ended, the man who was the chief obstacle to the reparation of the wrong done to Europe and to the world by that treaty was the French Premier whom Nemesis has now overtaken. It was he who, by his obstinate policy of exacting his pound of flesh from prostrate Germany, brought about the financial collapse and the slow starvation of the latter with the inevitable reaction of unemployment in England and intolerably high cost of living in his own country. Not many weeks ago he was found out. The inevitable failure of his mad adventure in the Ruhr, the fall of the franc and the rise of prices almost combined to throw him out of power, a well-deserved fate from which he escaped by a lucky incident in the Chamber and by sacrificing his own colleagues in the Cabinet many of whom had, by serving him, ill served their country. But the renewed lease of power through a Cabinet representing many groups was destined to be very brief. Having repudiated his own colleagues, he wanted to stand only on foreign policy in respect of which he imagined he was on unassailable ground. And though the French papers generally consider, according to Reuter's, that the main issue at the election was the high cost of living and new taxation—due largely to the financial bungling of the ex-Minister, de Lasteyrie, who has paid for his blunders by losing his seat—there is little doubt that the majority of French electors do not accept his extreme policy of coercing Germany. According to an English biographer M. Poincare had a noble purpose in view behind his policy. "His policy, as he explained, was to squeeze Germany as hard as possible to obtain all the advantages to which he believed that France was entitled, but at the proper moment to extend a fraternal hand across the frontier.' If so, M. Poincare has over-reached himself.

But though M. Poincare has fallen and a sinister figure is deprived of his immense power to prevent the restoration of economic and political peace in Europe it is too much to hope that his policy towards Germany will undergo a radical change under his successors. For, it cannot be forgotten that many members of the Left, as "Le Journal" recalls, have declared themselves partisans of M. Poincare's policy. According to an organ of the Radicals, who form the largest section of the Left group, "the election shows France's desire for peace and the new Chamber will certainly be inclined to conciliation but this must find a counterpart in Germany"—a sentiment which is re-echoed by the ex-Premier, M. Painleve, a Radical Socialist, who explaining the attitude of the Left bloc stresses "France's desire for peace based on the principle that bad faith in the matter of reparations on the part of Germany would have for her the most disastrous consequences." Apart from this the Left bloc or the Bloc de Gauches as it is called is far from solid. For, while the Socialists are sharply distinguished in their outlook from the Radicals, the latter themselves are not a united party. There is no clear-cut alternate policy on which they can all speak with one mind nor, besides the opportunist M. Briand, is there a powerful personality to weld the warring elements into a harmonious whole.

INDIANISING MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

The discussion which took place in the Corporation on Tuesday on the question of the appointment of a resident engineer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works proves the futility of depending on the Municipal Commissioner's profuse promises to Indianise the Municipal administration. Last time when the appointment was made the claims of better qualified Indians were flippantly rejected in favour of a "rivetting expert" and the Municipal Commissioner made the members' flesh creep by a recital of the many disasters which would happen if he were not appointed, and he actually went the length of giving the number of rivets which that superhuman engineer would have to inspect, and which work, of course, an Indian was incapable of doing. Now that gentleman is leaving the service of the Corporation and a fresh appointment has to be made and the same tale is repeated again, with a little variation. We were told that the qualifications of the Indian, while too good on paper, were not of the requisite standard and could by no means be compared with those of a gentleman who had spent nineteen years of his service as a draftsman. This is not the place to go into the details of the merits of the two candidates, but the Committee was expected to arrive at an impartial decision, unaided by the efforts of the Hydraulic Engineer and his subordinate. Among the candidates there is not one who is Mr. Narvane's superior in theoretical and practical experience as an engineer and rivetter, and yet his claims were side-tracked in favour of a person who is on the point of retirement. The genesis of this extraordinary decision is given by Mr. V. J. Patel in the able minute which he has written and for which he was taken to task by a European member in the name of "impartiality". Mr. Patel points out that left to himself the Municipal Commissioner himself might have supported the candidature of the Indian candidate, had it not been for the strong advocacy of the Hydraulic Engineer and his assistant. As Mr. Patel says "all talk of Indianisation of Municipal services has no meaning if in every case, good, bad, or indifferent, the recommendation of the Executive, whose attitude in such matters is, to say the least, most regrettable, is to be accepted." We are glad in the end an Indian has been appointed, not merely because he is an Indian but because his qualifications for the post are equal to those of any other candidate, if not superior.

Notes of the Day.

Railway Advisory Committees.

Are the Advisory Committees associated with the various Railway managements in this country meant to be representative of the various interests affected by the railway administration or are they to be merely ornamental appendages to the managements? For the past ten months the Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, which has been in existence for the past nine years and which has done excellent work during the time in voicing the grievances of railway and steamer passengers and getting them redressed, has been trying to persuade the B. B. & C. I. Company to admit one of its representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Railway, but the Agent of the Company has been declining the suggestion on some pretext or other. First, he said that he was "purposely keeping some vacancies on the Committee in order that consideration may be given to the representation of associations similar to that represented by" the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. But subsequently he appears to have changed his mind and told the Association that as one of its members who was a Municipal Corporator had been elected by the Corporation as its representative, the Association should be content with such "representation." The Corporation has nominated its own representative to voice its own views and safe-guard its own interests. Its representative cannot, because he happens to be a member of the Association, play a double role effectively. He is responsible only to the Corporation and the Association will have no control over him. The absurdity of the Agent's logic is patent on the face of it.

Defiant Attitude.

Realising his untenable position the Agent has latterly tried to shift his ground and has informed the Association that the question of representation of the Association will be considered by the Committee after it has been formed! Does the Agent think that it is a great favour that he is conferring on the Association by admitting one of its representatives to the Committee? If anybody has a right to be represented on the Committee it is the passenger public, whose innumerable grievances are crying for redress. The Association is the one representative body of the passenger public and yet the Agent fights shy of the representative of the Association on the Committee! The attitude of the Agent towards the claim of the Association is eloquent of the contemptuous attitude of the company towards the public who maintain the company in its prosperity. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is even more defiant. He writes to the Association that he simply cannot provide separate representation for the Association. Fortunately the sands of the company management of Indian railways are fast running out and the administrations will be responsible to the people before long. Then, the right of the passenger public to be represented on the Advisory Committees will have to be conceded whether the authorities like it or not. It is a thousand pities that the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. Companies are so short-sighted and cannot realise the harm they are doing to their own railways by such die-hard tactics.

The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

Our readers will remember the rather heated correspondence with regard to the management of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute which raged in our columns not long ago. It is our invariable practice in such controversies, to give a fair field to both parties. In this particular controversy it has been pointed out to us that some of the statements and inferences contained in a letter signed "A Member", which we in common with other newspapers published at the time, require correction. In that letter it was alleged that Mr. Guider, President of the Institute, contemplated bringing in two hundred new members from a Railway Office. We are now assured that Mr. Guider never contemplated anything of the kind. It was also alleged in the letter that Mr. Guider had refused a woman's application for the transfer of her deceased brother's membership because she was likely to be apposed to the alleged policy of Mr. Guider. This allegation, too, we are assured, is absolutely groundless. The suggestion that Mr. Guider's methods as President were reminiscent of Tammany Hall, supported as it was solely by the above allegations, was therefore unjustified. We are not in a position ourselves to judge the right or wrong of the dispute about the Sassoon Institute. In ventilating the views of members our sole object was the welfare of the Institute. We had no bias against Mr. Guider or anybody else, and we regret that we were misled into publishing statements which we are assured are contrary to facts.

Municipal Expenditure.

We do not know why unnecessary heat was engendered in the discussion on Tuesday of a proposition for the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the plans and estimates for works, exceeding Rs. 10,000 submitted by the Commissioner for the Corporation's approval, which might be referred to it from time to time by the Corporation. Some time ago the Corporation was wroth,—or at least those members who are capable of feeling any resentment when public funds are wasted were,—at the extraordinary difference between the estimated and actual expenditure on some works, and in one case the difference amounted to several lakhs. There cannot be any doubt but that large sums are wasted in this manner and effective check has to be imposed on the activities of the Engineering Department, before the "axe" of the Retrenchment Officer brings everything into proper shape. Some of the members appointed are themselves building contractors and know something about the intricacies of estimates, and we are sure their advice would result in large savings; the least that we expect from such a step is some control over the actions of the Executive officers which is urgently called for.

"Disinterested"!

It has been a sore point with some of the Municipal councillors that the Municipal Act prevents them from filling their pockets at the expense of the general public, by sanctioning an increase in the tramway fares, and many attempts have hitherto been made to amend the section to suit their convenience. One such attempt was made at a recent meeting, but unfortunately for the shareholders they were unable to muster a majority for their purpose, and the Committee's report recommending the change was thrown out. But the Corporation in their grace allowed these "disinterested" gentlemen only to take part in the discussion and not to vote, and we do not think the champions of the Tramway Company will be able to persuade their opponents to their view. The present section is based on the British Statutes on the subject, and it cannot be to the interest of the public to allow the tramway shareholders in the Corporation to vote themselves a fat dividend. The Company is supplying free passes to a number of councillors and officers of the Corporation, and in the name of public decency it would have been a good thing if all these passes were given up. But some of these gentlemen have openly declared in the Corporation that they will not do so, even if the Corporation were to pass a resolution to that effect. It is impossible to expect anything else from them, and the Corporation did well to keep to the present practice about voting on such matters.

An Exemplary Punishment.

The sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and permanent cancellation of the license of the taxi-driver who figured in the court of Mr. H. P. Dastur in connection with the Queen's Road smash, reminds one of the attitude adopted by London magistrates towards taxi-drivers and motorists in general who are hauled before them for rash and negligent driving. Not long ago, London was confronted with the serious problem of rapidly multiplying street accidents, caused by vehicular traffic, and the magistrates determined to check the evil by awarding exemplary punishments to the culprits. They sent a number of them to jail and cancelled their licences irrespective of their social positions. This had a salutary effect and in a short time the death-rate by street accidents was reduced automatically. In a congested city like Bombay, where foot-paths are sparsely provided and roads and foot-paths are blocked up by hawkers, trustees and other obstructionists, the citizens carry their lives in their hands while they walk on or cross the roads, as at every angle they are confronted with the swish and whiz of the passing motor cars. Especially at every tramway station the passengers run a great risk while getting down from the cars, as the taxi-drivers and motorists do not scruple to pass by them at full speed, not allowing them time to clear out of the road. If magistrates combine imprisonment with cancellation of licenses in case of deliberate rash driving, we are sure the City will have fewer fatal accidents and the question of "safety first" will be solved to a great extent.

Penalising Temperance.

The Ministry of Excise, Madras, recently declared that the goal it is keeping in view is ultimate prohibition of the liquor traffic. It has also declared itself to be in favour of local option and has undertaken to legislate in that direction. But do the practices of the Excise Department of the province conform to the professions of the Ministry? Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a communication addressed to the Madras papers, instances the case of a village in the Salem District, where though the entire population of the village, barring the Munsiff and Karnam, both officials, have abjured the drink habit and are pressing the authorities to close the single liquor shop in the village and though the shop-keeper too is willing and has undertaken to pay the whole year's rent in advance to the authorities in return for permission to close the shop, the authorities are not allowing the shop to be closed and have fined the shop-keeper Rs. 50 for not keeping his shop open! Nay, the Collector has threatened the shop-keeper that the fine will be repeated continuously till the "offence" of not keeping the shop open ceases! The official world has been assuring the public that their Excise policy does not aim at the demoralisation of the people by forcing drink down their unwilling throats but here is a village which is being penalised for not drinking! The duty of the villagers is clear: they should stick to their resolve not to drink and keep clear of the shop. At the next auction of the shop, the villagers should so combine that no one will come forward to rent it. Unless the villagers make it worth while for the renter to run the shop, no one will be foolish enough to bid for it.

TURKS, GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR ALL INDIANS.

(By Barjorji Framji Bharucha.)

"Hands off in Turkey" is the subject of an article by Mr. Nathaniel Peffer in the April number of "Asia," U.S. On the eve of his departure for the Near East, the writer was told by the Editor, that he was interested in two questions:—

(1) "Firstly, is there really such a thing as Islamic Bigotry?"

(2) "Secondly, is it really religious difference, that causes the Armenian-Turkish fend, and the recurrent disturbance of peace in the East?" The writer Mr. Peffer's answers are really interesting, and they are epitomized below:—

(1) "Yes, there is such a thing as Islamic bigotry, *exactly* as there are Christian bigotry and Jewish bigotry. The Turk does not despise the Christian, because he is a Christian. A Levantine Jewish girl, born and reared in Constantinople, was sent to America for higher studies, and longed to come back to Stamboul on account of the race prejudice she experienced in America! On the night of the Al Kadr, the Caliph came to St. Sophia, worshipped only as one of the people, and seated like them on the matted floor! Foreigners are admitted in St. Sophia by cards. And while the rites were in progress, I saw foreigners clambering, chattering in loud voices, going about in groups, in exactly the same way as they would have conducted themselves at a dull football, or base-ball game!"—And yet the Muslims took no notice of this disturbance. "What would happen to the foreigners acting in this fashion in an Occidental church can be easily imagined!"

(2) As regards the differences between the Turks, Armenians and Greeks, here is the testimony of an Armenian doctor in Turkey. "There are no open fights and no atrocities, of course, but except for the times when Turkish passions are aroused, the Armenians can get along better with the Turks than with the Greeks! The Turks, Armenians, and Greeks live as separate communities! The Greeks and Armenians, despite their common religion, don't mix more personally or socially! Armenian refugees in Greece were refused education in their own language—a privilege they have always had in Turkey!" And yet critics of Turkey have given her all sorts of names!—Bigoted, fanatical, murderous, barbarous etc.! History tells a different tale; but it is the policy of Western propagandists to paint the East in the darkest colours! But truth is sure to shine at

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. BALDWIN'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

OPPOSITION TO ABOLITION OF DUTIES.

GOVERNMENT'S SIGNAL VICTORY.

LONDON, May 13.

The House of Commons was crowded for the debate on Mr. Baldwin's vote of censure. Mr. Baldwin said that British motor cars known on the Australian market were superseaded by American cars in wartime and it was still doubtful whether we could recover the market. This decision would make it still more difficult. Furthermore Canada benefited by the preference given to her under the McKenna duties and the production of Canadian motor cars had increased largely aided by American capital invested in Canada to get the benefit of the preference. He feared that the Government had dealt a blow at the Canadian trade which, coupled with the Government's action with regard to Imperial Preference, would make the Dominions less responsive to any idea of reciprocity. He suggested an imperial inquiry into the question of the McKenna duties.

Mr. Snowden declared that the motor trade had had ample notice of the change of conditions which had aroused much opposition. Attacking the agitation allegedly carried on by employers among the workers, he asked what good the duties had done to the motor trade, seeing that 75 per cent. of the British manufactures were in the hands of banks. Exports in 1922 were lower than in 1913 while during the same period import shad doubled: The effect of the duties had ceased to be protective because British manufacturers specialized in British type to the exclusion of American competition. The British motor car trade would find that it did not want protection when it got rid of watered capital and put affairs on a sound financial basis. There could be no compromise over the withdrawal of the duties.

Vigorous opposition to the abolition was voiced by Labour member Purcell on behalf of the Coventry constituents and also by the Liberal General Scaly.

MOTION REJECTED BY BIG MAJORITY.

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Baldwin's Censure motion was rejected by 317 votes to 272. Nine Liberals supported the motion. No Labour member voted against the Government and Mr. Purcell abstained.—Reuter.

REDUCED STRENGTH OF TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Tudor Rees, Mr. Walsh said the strength of the territorials on April 1, was: Officers, 5915 other ranks 139,359. These were 1823 and 25,576 respectively below the peace establishment. County Associations periodically held recruiting campaigns.—Reuter.

ARMOURED CARS FOR INDIA.

NEW TYPE INSPECTED BY INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, May 14.

The high officials of the India Office inspected to-day in the Foreign Office Quadrangle a formidable armoured car weighing 4½ tons which will carry five crew, two machine-guns and rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition and be able to travel almost in any country at a speed of fifty-five miles per hour. It is understood that, if approved, this type will be used in India.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT TO WEMBLEY.

KEEN INTEREST IN INDIAN EXHIBITS

LONDON, May 14.

King George, Queen Mary and the Rumanian King and Queen to-day paid a private visit to Wembley in glorious weather. They were very heartily welcomed by thousands of visitors. They visited the Indian Pavilion where they were met by the High Commissioner Sir Dadiba Dalal. Lady Dalal invested the Kings and Queens with garlands of flowers which they wore round their necks during the whole of the time they were in the Indian section. Punjabi and Baluchi bands played in the courtyard. Their Majesties were very much interested and praised the exhibits and congratulated Sir Dadiba Dalal. Subsequently they visited Burma, Ceylon, Hongkong and other sections before lunching in Royal apartments.—Reuter.

AEROPLANES TO PERSIA.

LONDON, May 14.

It is stated that two aeroplanes constructed in Russian factories on behalf of the Persian Government have arrived in Teheran from Enzeli, a distance of 250 miles, the flight taking 105 minutes.—Reuter.

Syracuse.—Sgr. Mussolini, who is touring in Sicily, on Monday, sailed to Augusta by submarine and returned here by seaplane.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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FRENCH ELECTIONS.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

OFFICIAL LIST.

LONDON, May 14.

The official list of election results gives:

Conservatives	... ...	20
Republicans	... ...	139
Republican Socialists	... ...	35
Socialists	... ...	102
Communists	... ...	29
The results still awaited are:—		
Colonies	... ...	10
Second Ballots	... ...	4
North Department	... ...	1

On the L. of these figures Right and Centre muster 284 seats against 305 Left including the Communists or 276 without Communists. The new Chamber is thus divided into almost equal masses of Right and Left. Much depends on the direction of gravitation of deputies on border-land between two main bodies. The balance of parties seems to justify the prophecy of small majorities and frequent crises in the Chamber.—Reuter.

SOVIET DEMANDS APOLOGY.

SEQUEL TO BERLIN INCIDENT.

LONDON, May 14.

Moscow.—Herr Ranzan, the German Ambassador and M. Litvinoff of the Foreign Commission had a lengthy conference today with reference to the Berlin incident. The latter demand customary apologies, recognition of extra-territoriality of foreign mission, punishment of those responsible for searching the Trade Delegation's offices and payment of indemnity.

The Russo-German Railway Conference for which the German delegates have arrived has been postponed *Sine die* owing to the present dispute between the two Governments.—Reuter.

IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDS ABOLITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The report of the Tariff Board regarding import duty on sulphur is issued to-day. The Board recommends the removal of import duty on all kinds of sulphur and estimates that taking import at 12,000 tons the sacrifice of the revenue in removing the duty is a little over Rs. 1,80,000. The Board's proposals run: "We recommend that the present import duty of Rs. 15 a ton on sulphur should be removed and that henceforward sulphur should be admitted free of duty. Reasons in favour of this proposal are, we think, strong. Sulphur is not produced in India and is not likely to be produced and no domestic interest will, therefore be prejudiced; on the other hand the removal of duty will be of substantial benefit to the chemical industry and the manufacture of fertilisers as well as to other industries. The present duty of Rs. 15 a ton is applicable to what is known as "rough sulphur." Sulphur is also imported in two other forms as "flowers of sulphur" and "roll sulphur" and the tariff valuations of these forms are Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 a ton respectively, the duties being Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 a ton. It is "rough sulphur" which is used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the bulk of the imports are in this form:—"Flowers of sulphur" are used chiefly for medical preparations and for insecticides and it is on account of the latter use that the Indian Tea Association has asked that this form also should be freed from duty. Their estimate is that the tea industry is now paying on account of import duty on sulphur a sum considerably in excess of Rs. 25,000 a year. Regarding the uses to which "roll sulphur" is put we have no information. It is the removal of the duty on "rough sulphur" that is the important matter. But since the removal of duty on "flower of sulphur" would benefit the tea industry and the imports of the third form are apparently small we do not think it is advisable to discriminate. We, therefore, recommend that the import duty on all kinds of sulphur should be removed."

TARIFF PROTECTION BILL.

A CORRECTION.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

The following correction is issued from Simla in the Tariff Protection Bill: In 8 p.m. message issued last night after "30lbs. or of any fishplates suitable for use with such rails and that the rails of fishplate" (Read). Fishplates have been wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron ore and comply with specification for the time being prescribed by the Railway Board for steel rails or fishplates. The rates of bounties are to be (A) Rs. 32 per ton of rails or fishplates the manufacture of which has been completed before 1st April 1925, and (B) Rs. 26 per ton on those manufactured before 1st April 1926 and (C) Rs. 20 per ton on those manufactured before 1st April 1927. The provision for grant of bounties on railway wagons lays down that the Governor-General-in-Council may in each of the financial year commencing on 1st April 1924, 1925, 1926 pay such sums not exceeding seven lakhs of rupees in any one financial year as he thinks fit by way of bounties upon iron or steel wagons in respect of each of which he is satisfied.

Moscow.—200,000 acres in Western Caucasia where Aurochs, now almost extinct, still survive have been declared a national preserve.—Reuter.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

STORY OF AN "ORGANISED CONSPIRACY."

NOVEL DEFENCE OF DYER.

GENERAL BEYNON'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, May. 13.

General Beynon said that Sir M. O'Dwyer wanted martial law to be abolished much earlier than he thought good and martial law was kept going for weeks afterwards. In view of the circumstances as he knew them, on April 10th and the size of Gen. Dyer's force, he approved of Gen. Dyer's action. He was of opinion that it was perfectly correct.

Mr. Charles asked: And you do now?

Sir William Beynon replied: Yes, more now because he took the opportunity to see Gen. Dyer, had his personal report and explanation, and the impression he now had was that if Gen. Dyer had not opened fire Gen. Dyer and his force would have been wiped out within two minutes and then they did not know what might have happened.

Justice McCardie. "The whole province might have been swept into anarchy?"

Sir William Beynon replied, "One does not know but Gen. Dyer saved it. "In fact", Sir W. Beynon said "Sir M. O'Dwyer approved of Gen. Dyer's action after hesitation. He is not a military man and it was a military situation and I assured him that Gen. Dyer was correct and also told him that I considered it better if the Civil and Military authorities agreed on important points. He agreed on that representation that I should join his name with mine in a telegram to Gen. Dyer".

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe, Sir William Beynon said the mob at Lahore on April 6th was out for murder. He believed that once an Indian mob got out of hand, it would do anything. He was of opinion that the various disturbances were parts of a revolution. Sir Walter Schwabe said the Hunter Commission had said there was no revolution.

Sir William Beynon replied that, in the opinion of the Military, it was decided there was evidence of a concerted movement against the Government of India.

AN "ORGANISED CONSPIRACY."

Justice McCardie: "You say there was an organised conspiracy to overthrow the Government of India?"

Sir William Beynon: "Yes that was our view."

Sir Walter Schwabe asked whether Sir William Beynon had ever said that before. Sir William Beynon replied that he had not in any official statement because he had never been asked.

Sir Walter Schwabe suggested there was no evidence of an organised movement anywhere.

Sir William Beynon replied. "That was the difficulty. We had no evidence that we can submit in a Court like this but we Military, as a body, trained to look for it, had evidence which led to that conclusion."

Sir Walter Schwabe asked whether General Beynon had any evidence of any organisation directing the operations.

Sir William Beynon replied, "Yes firstly they had an organised attempt to interrupt communications and that would affect the movement of British troops in case of military operations in the direction of Afghanistan." They had been watching the Afghan frontier since 1915 and that was the chief region where they feared trouble. The Amir died on April 13th and the new Amir made an attack over the Frontier on May 8th. The old Amir knew on which side his bread was buttered and did not want to make trouble. He said he would not attack India unless he had hundred thousand Turkish or German troops and a hundred guns. He was shrewd, but his successor was not so shrewd.

Replying to Justice McCardie, Sir William Beynon said Afghan agents were busy in the Punjab. Replying to another question Sir William said, "Perhaps the trap was sprung by us before it was ready."

Sir Walter Schwabe asked, "What trap?"

Sir William Beynon replied, "The uprising which might not have been timed to come off till May when the Amir was ready to come down."

NO CONNECTION WITH AFGHAN TROUBLE.

The witness agreed that the Hunter Commission after hearing all the available evidence found there was no connection between the Punjab disturbances and the Afghan trouble. Sir William Beynon said that when he asked Gen. Dyer why we continued the firing, Gen. Dyer replied he fired because he had to. "They might have been on top of me. I continued firing because they spread out on both sides and those on the right came surging back and I thought they were going for me".

Counsel asked why he did not tell the Hunter Commission that. Sir William Beynon replied, "Because it was not an enquiry as far as he was concerned. It was an inquisition."

Justice McCardie: "You mean it was not a fair examination of the full incidents,"

Sir Wiliam Beynon: "I am sorry to say, as far as the Indian members of the Commission were concerned, the opinion I formed was that they did not give him a fair chance".

Counsel pointed out that that was a very serious statement and pointed out that Gen. Dyer had put his statement into writing before he got to the Committee. Sir William Beynon agreed the statement was serious and said he made it to the Secretary of State for India when he came home.

Sir William Beynon said when Gen. Dyer went before the Commission, he warned him to be guarded in his statement, to tell the truth but not to start talking, as he was up against three of the cleverest Indian barristers. Gen. Dyer said "Have no fear. I know how to answer them".

NOVEL DEFENCE OF DYER.

When Gen. Dyer came out, Sir William Beynon said, he asked him why he had said he went down intending to fire. Gen Dyer said of course he intended to fire if necessary. Sir William said that was not the impression he had given to the Committee. Gen. Dyer used to talk rather a lot. He was sorry to say the evidence in the report was quite different from what Gen. Dyer was thinking and doing. They should judge Gen. Dyer not by what he said but by what he did.

Replying to Justice Macardie, Sir W. Beynon said that Gen. Dyer's written statement represented much more than the facts. As regards all the evidence he gave, there was no hint of a word of it in his reports at the time of the disturbances. There was nothing about the "horrible necessity" of firming without warming. He did not think that represented Gen. Dyer at the time of the events. He had been all through the Afghan War and had a hard time and might have forgotten some things and exaggerated others. He was pretty certain that Gen. Dyer had been brooding over the circumstances and was of opinion that his memory had been becoming inaccurate. His evidence conveyed a different impression from his report and he (Beynon) was horrified.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

COLD-BLOODED TRIPLE MURDER.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ATTACK BY HEAD CONSTABLE.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 13.

A cold-blooded triple murder of an Inspector, Sub-Inspector and a constable of Police is reported from the town of Ubarvo in Larkana District. It transpires that Rao Sahib Karamchand, Inspector of Police accompanied by Sub-Inspector Fatehali and constable Raza were encamped in the town for the purpose of an official enquiry against head constable Dindayal. The Inspector's party, while asleep at night, are reported to have been taken unawares and attacked by Dindayal with rifle. Nine shots were fired at them killing constable Raza on the spot and fatally wounding the Sub-Inspector and Inspector. The former succumbed soon after while the Inspector Karamchand, expired yesterday. A panic prevails in the town. The D.S.P. and the Assistant Collector have repaired to the spot.

It is reported from San Domingo that steamer "Kalonio" has got off apparently undamaged after discharging some of her cargo.—Reuter.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

MR. ARUNDALE ATTENDING WARSAW CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

Information has been received that during the International year at Warsaw, Poland, from 5th to 15th September students and other youth delegates will attend from all parts of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Arundale are expected to be present and hope to represent the youth movement in India. As they are leaving Bombay on July first for Europe Mr. Arundale invites suggestions from any youth workers in this country on the matter of business they would like to be brought before the Inter-national Convention which should reach him at Adayar by the 15th of June at the latest.

LT. DOISY'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, May 14.

Paris.—Lt. Doisy arrived at Hanoi. He encountered several storms during a seven hour flight. The machine and the engine are entirely satisfactory.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SITUATION.

SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

HINDU SABHA'S MESSAGE TO TRAVANCORE DURBAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, May 14.

The campaign continues at Vaikom as usual. Sjt. Arjundev, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Lahore, wires: "Strongly sympathise movement. Prepared sending Volunteers own expenses. Wire if no objection."

The Publicity Officer has replied thus: "Hearty thanks. Volunteers plenty. Please don't start now; will inform later."

The Lucknow Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution fully sympathising with the Satyagraha of the depressed classes of Vaikom and assuring the Satyagrahis of the place that the Sabha is ready to offer help. The resolution also advises caste Hindus and His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to accept the resolutions of the Hindu Sabha and to remove the grievances of the depressed classes. The Secretary has in communicating the above resolution asked the Vaikom Committee to let him know the kind of help now required by them. Mr. Radhakrishna Misra Vijaya of Dacca Bhamparam writes to say that volunteers other than those who had served at Nagpur are ready to start for Vaikom immediately. The Committee is handicapped in accepting outside help, as Mahatmaji has declared that all such help should be declined, and that the movement should be purely local.

Leaders and workers at Vaikom are now anxiously awaiting the result of the deputation to Mahatmaji to avail themselves of outside help freely.

Pandit Rishi Ram of the Arya Samaj shortly proceeds to Trivandrum to discuss the position of Arya Samajists with regard to the use of prohibited roads. He is determined to get their rights recognised at any cost.

CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING AS USUAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, May 13.

The Satyagraha campaign is still progressing. Government are receiving memorials and representations both in favour and against the movement. There is a report that the authorities contemplat taking repressive measures against the Congress leaders and some local newspapers that have bee adopting a sympathetic attitude towards the campaign. Government held a conference yesterday at Trivandrum with the Thanthri and other Brahmin authorities of the temple.

Mr. Abdul Rahim who had gone to Alleppey to disobey an order issued against him by the Quion District Magistrate, prohibiting him from delivering any public speeches or harangues for 5 days, was not allowed to disobey the order. A band of local Mahomedans persuaded him to give up the idea of disobeying. Mr. Abdul Rahim insisted that he should speak and get arrested. All their persuasion proving of no avail, some of the local Mahomedans had him removed bodily from the meeting place and kept confined till late at night. He has since left for Quilon where he will attempt to disobey the order. Among the Alleppey Mahomedans the younger section was in favour of his disobeying the order and felt sorry at the disappointment cause to him.

Dr. N. M. Peruman Naidu another prominent leader who attempted to disobey a similar order passed on him was likewise outwitted by his friends and sympathisers at Nagercoil. They are against the idea of his courting arrest and have so arranged matters that no one will be forthcoming to attend a meeting which the Doctor proposes to address. It is understood in the meanwhile that Government are collecting materials to launch sedition proceedings against Dr. Naidu.

Two volunteers have been summarily dismissed from the course for serious misconduct, not in keeping with the spirit of the Satyagraha movement. The Untouchability Committee at Vaikom has issued a manifesto asking that all funds raised in aid of Satyagraha campaign should be remitted immediately to Mr. A. K. Govindan Channar, Treasurer of the Committee.

THIYYA LADIES TO TAKE PART.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May, 14.

Satyagrahis kept up the march yesterday as usual.

The Hindu Sabha, Lahore has wired offering to send volunteers but Satyagraha publicity Officer at Vaikom has replied that there is no need for volunteers now and that he will inform the Sabha later when they are required. The Hindu Sabha, Lucknow, conveys sympathy with the movement and offers help. It also advises caste Hindus and Maharajas to remove immediately the grievances of the Depressed Classes.

It is understood that four Thiyya ladies of Cannanore intend proceeding to Vaikom with the object of enrolling themselves as Satyagraha volunteers.

POONA PAISA FUND MELA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 13.

The Paisa Fund Mela started from Poona on the 4th instant. The party was joyously received at places en the way. From Poona the Mela went to Pandharpur, Barsi and thence to Sholapur. It came to Bijapur where it was heartily received by Messrs. Narayanrao Joshi and Kawasaheb Karkhanis. The programme was a grand success when Mr. Govindrao Emamdar presided.

REFORMS COMMITTEE

SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

LORD OLIVIER'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

LONDON, May 13.

An India Office communique states that a deputation headed by H. H. the Aga Khan discussed with Lord Olivier the scope of the enquiry which is being undertaken by the Government of India into the working of the reformed Constitution in India in pursuance of Sir Malcolm Hailey's announcement in the Legislative Assembly last session. Lord Olivier explained that the committee whose personnel had already been announced was appointed as an expert body to undertake preliminary investigations essential before the precise lines of further proceedings could be settled and embarked on.—Reuter.

INDIAN REFORMS COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED SHORTLY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The "Pioneer" understands that the report of the Departmental Committee appointed to make preliminary Examination of the Government of India Act will shortly be submitted to Government of India.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 13.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyengar, M.L.A., Secretary of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of a number of interpellations in the next session of the Legislative Assembly. A series of questions relating to Constitutional Reforms ask whether all information informally called for from the Provincial Government on the working of the Reform Act has been placed before the Committee of Inquiry and whether it will be published; whether it is fact that the Government of Madras has recommended full or qualified autonomy; what steps have been taken to give effect to the intentions of the Secretary of State with regard to what he described in his speech in the House of Lords as a means of establishing better contract and closer understanding; whether Government intend not only the special committees, but also its own and the local Governments' investigations also to be purely official and whether it is the intention of the Government of India that the official investigation should precede not only "Any general enquiry into the policy or scheme of the Act" but also taking of steps for the establishing a closer contact, and if it is so, when does Government expect investigations to be complete.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

The questions relating to Rules ask, whether Government of India were communicated with before the Under Secretary of State gave his answer to the question relating to alteration of Rules; whether Government have any intention of consulting the legislature before changes are made in the Rules and whether Government propose to amend the Government of India Act notwithstanding additional certification rules.

A few other questions relate to the dismissed telegraphist N. Subba Rao, the Madras Land Revenue Settlement, the committee on Indian taxation and the Madras Religious endowments Bill. Another question seeks information whether instructions were sent by the Governor-General to the Provincial Governments in regard to the constitution of Ministries at the conclusion of the last general election.

Question relating to the right of appointment asks whether the regulations and directions made by the Secretary of State in Council or by his predecessors, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors under previous acts as regards the power of making appointments are treated by the Government of India as being still in force notwithstanding Schedule 2 of the Act of 1919 repealing these provisions as to all civil appointments; and, whether provisions of despatches of the Court of Directors in 1847 regarding right to select officers is deemed to be still in force not with standing specific provision of parts 7 (A) and 8 of the Government of India Act of 1919.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

BARON KATO TO FORM MINISTRY.

LONDON, May 13.

Tokio.—It is generally believed that Baron-Kato, leader of the principal opposition party, will be asked to form a Ministry, though it is recognised he will have to form an agreement with some other groups in order to hold his own. Business circles favour a coalition Cabinet which would boldly retrench and plan out a definite economic and financial policy. The Kiyoura Cabinet, before resigning will probably meet a special session of the D. on May 25.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND.

LONDON, May 13.

A message from San Domingo says the British steamer "Kalonio" from Rangoon to Cuba is aground off San Pedro Demaeris.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

LONDON, May 13.

The House of Lords to-day passed the third reading of the Trade Facilities Bill.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS AND THE KENYA NATIVES.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, May 6, in the "Topics of the Day," rightly and truly points out, with severe comment, that Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary's figures about the Kenya natives, even as they stand in his own estimate, of £90,000 for medical relief and £30,000 for educational works, being taken out of a Hut and Poll Tax of £608,000, show up very badly indeed; and at least double that amount ought to be spent in native welfare work, where the direct taxation is so high, if the native interests were to be properly regarded.

Quite true and well said! But what if the £90,000, quoted by Mr. Thomas for medical work among the natives, turns out to be a mistake for £9,000, after all,—an extra cipher having been added somewhere by mistake? Personally, knowing well the Kenya Government, it seems to me utterly unlikely that such a Government would suddenly send up the medical budget for the natives from £8,000 to £90,000; in one year, even under extreme pressure. Again, what must we think of a Government, whose paramount interest (according to the White Paper) is the Kenya African native, and yet, who, in the year 1919, if my memory has not betrayed me, spent less than £5,000 on the education of the African natives, and less even than that on direct medical aid to the natives?

The past record of Kenya labour treatment is so utterly scandalous,—as I have shown in print a hundred times—with its registration of every adult native by thumb and finger impressions and full records of every "desertion"; with its criminal prosecutions under a Masters' and Servants' Ordinance carried out at the State expense against natives who leave their work; with its forced labour ordinances only with great difficulty at least repealed: with its direct taxation of every adult native to an extent that makes it necessary for him to work for 3 months on an estate every year merely to pay off the tax—the list of such things is so sickening; the record is so utterly shameful; the result in human life is so terribly serious,—that one can only stand in wonder and astonishment in the face of it all and wonder at the "unctuous rectitude" of the Colonial Office, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, with his Under-Secretary, Major Ormsby Gore, were able to stand before Parliament last July with the "Kenya White Paper" in their hands and declare in its pages that "in this Crown Colony of His Britannic Majesty, King George V., the interests of the native must always be paramount" and that the Colonial Office had always held that the "Colony of Kenya must be held as a trust for the natives."

We shall be ready to forgive in India all this cant and hypocrisy of the past, (for with the past record before them, it was nothing else than cant and hypocrisy), if really an improvement is going to take place even at this eleventh hour. But, on the three vital motive issues, there has appeared to me, up to the present, practically no sign of improvement at all, *unless* the figure £90,000 for native medical aid prove to be honestly correct: and as I have said, that is almost too good to be true.

The Three points.

The three points which are vital native issues to-day are these:—

(i) The immediate abolition of registration of all adult natives by thumb and finger impressions and with records of their "desertions."

(ii) The immediate grant of legal rights to the native tribes to hold the reserves as an inalienable possession, from which they cannot be dispossessed by any ordinance of Government.

(iii) The reduction of the native hut and poll tax and the expenditure of at least one-fourth of the tax in native welfare work of medical and educational aid.

Already, in one single period of ten years between two censuses (i.e., between 1911 and 1921) the native population decreased by 21 per cent. It is absurd to put down this decrease, as Mr. Thomas does, to faulty census returns. The figure given of the native populatiin was certain to be correct, because the tax was collected from them all rigorously, as early as 1911, and the collection was continued each year, and it was always a *poll* tax, i.e., so much per head. The figures, therefore, were roughly accurate. In 1911 the population was about 3,000,000 according to the census and in 1921 the population *per the same* were 2,483,000. The forced labour during the war when literally thousands died on the march; the influenza epidemic in which thousands again died, without any medical aid: the forced labour on the plantations over a series of years till it was discontinued; the practically harmful effects of the Registration Act on the natives, which they intensely dislike and against which they have already rebelled; the atmosphere of misery and hopelessness which has now come in as a part of their lives; the spread of venereal disease, owing to the conditions of plantation labour,—all these and many more causes easily account for the decline in the native population. If Mr. Thomas, the Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is so jealous about English white labour, will only have the eyes to see and the ears to hear what are the real facts, he will find all this undoubtedly to be true. But instead of going thoroughly into the whole matter and judging for himself,—as he would do at once, if the interests of white labour were at stake,—he appears only to have been ready to accept wholesale and gulp down without notice the figures that the subordinates of the Colonial Office have given him and some of these must clearly be incorrect. I feel certain, that it is extremely unlikely that such able debaters as those in the present House of Commons,—especially those Liberal members, who will not be at all averse to scoring off the Labour Colonial Secretary, if he gives them the chance,—will not allow these present figures of the Colonial Secretary to pass by without any criticism. Very possibly, before this article appears in print Mr. Thomas will be heckled by some one over them, and will have to confess his mistake in certain important particulars.

But the heckling of the Colonial Secretary is a small matter. The vital matter is, that the educated community in India shall not allow, as far as they themselves can do anything to prevent it, this exploitation of the native of Africa by the European plantation system to go on any longer with such terrible results to humanity. They will raise their voice against it throughout the whole of the East and make it clear that the people of India have no wish to become parties in such labour exploitation.

PLEA FOR DISTINCTIVE TREATMENT.

BURMA CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 14.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Burma Government on the subject of the Tariff Board's Report urging that the Province must be excluded from the scheme for granting protection to the steel industry, and requesting the Government to represent the matter officially to the Government of India. The Chamber says, notwithstanding strong representations contrary to the grant of protection made there has been no recognition of any need for discriminating between the interests of India and Burma. The extent of discrimination observed in the Recommendations is confined to the consideration of its effect on the other industries and on consumers of steel in India as a whole. But this is an unjustifiable limitation where Burma is concerned. Protection which is sufficient to effect its object in India can hardly fail to be ineffective in Burma owing to the heavy transport and terminal charges, and Burma must, therefore, suffer to no purpose.

The Chamber takes into account rough estimates of imports of iron and steel in Burma during the last two or three years and shows that Burma's requirements per head of population were much greater than those of India, adding that if such was the case in the past, there was much more reason to fear the effect of the Board's proposals for the future. The Chamber further refers to Burma's backwardness as compared with India in regard to communications, buildings and general development, and points out that the effect on new programmes of the consructive work now being inaugurated must be an increased demand for steel accentuating the disproportionate share of burden to be borne by the Burman. Further, conditions in Burma are such that any early development of indigenous industry is not possible in face of the imposition proposed. The Chamber also desires a consideration of the extensive area of Burma which is sparsely populated and is of opinion that deficiencies in her communications are a more serious matter as they greatly enhance the cost of administration, while retarding her chance of development and adding to the cost of living.

In view of these facts, the Chamber observes that it was obviously high time that India should be brought to realise that Burma has an extremely strong claim to distinctive treatment and is not prepared to believe that different tariff arrangements between India and Burma are impossible, the reason being communications are exclusively by sea and importation of articles concerned is confined to Rangoon.

BENGAL COUNCIL'S REFUSAL OF MEDICAL GRANTS.

GOVERNOR AUTHORISES NECESSARY EXPENDITURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Bengal Government has issued a communique regarding the action taken by the Governor in connection with Bengal Council resolution refusing salaries of Civil Surgeons in charge of thirteen districts and Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in medical charge of all sub-divisions together with the establishment of these officers. Besides the work of the general medical administration of the district these officers are concerned with the adminstration of jail, hospitals and medical attendance on Government officers. Refusal of paying these officers would bring all Government medical work in these districts and sub-divisions to a standstill. While accepting the resolution passed by the Council the Governor has made arrangements by which those functions should be continued. His Excellency will create new appointments of superintendents of jails and superintendents of sub-jails with officers whose salaries have been refused to hold charge of jails and to do functions which concern the reserve departments. A demand will be placed before the Council at next session to secure necessary provision for these officers. The Council also refused the salaries of five Assistant and two sub-assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries in seven districts. If the local authorities are willing to pay the salaries of these officers they will continue to be lent to those dispensaries. Provision was also made for the necessary reserve to meet the requirements of police, jail, Government mofussil hospitals, medical schools and lunatic asylums. If necessary a supplementary demand will be placed before the Council as regards the offices of the Surgeon-General and of Civil Surgeons on the non-voted list. The Governor has authorised the necessary expenditure.

A Peshawar message of May 13th says:—Three Bhitannis with four camels were captured by the Mahsuds between Jandola and Chagmalar on May 10th. They were susequently rescued by Scouts who moved from Jandola and Kotkai.—(A.P.)

BORSAD CONFERENCE.

WORK OF PURIFICATION.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, May 14.

The seventh Gujrat Political Conference commenced sittings this evening, an hour and a half behind the appointed time. The attendance of the delegates and visitors was two thousand rather less than expected. The President elect Prof. D. B. Kalelkar was received enthusiastically and taken in procession. Prominent leaders seated on the dais included Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Vallabhai Patel, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Mahadeo Desai, Vaman Mukadam, Indulal Yagnik and Manilal Kothari. The proceedings commenced with national songs which were highly applauded. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Kashbhai Zaverbhai Patel in a short speech welcomed the delegates on behalf of Borsad and said the Kaira District had a valiant spirit and had given to India men like the Pated Brothers, Mr. Gopaldas Desai and many others. Kaira had given its full quota to the Nagpur flag struggle. After the victory of the Borsad Satyagraha they were engaged in prosecuting the Constructive Programme vigorously. He dwelt upon untouchability and drink habit and appealed to Gujarat to subscribe ten lakhs of rupees to the Gandhi Purse Fund.

Prof. Kalelkar was then formally elected to the Presidentship of the Conference amidst cheers.

The Secretary of the Conference read out messages reaceived among others from Messrs. Jayakar, Laxmidas Tairsee, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C.F. Andrews, Pandit Jawahirlall Nehru, Mrs. Jaiji Petit, Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, Pickthall, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Babu Bhagwandas of Benares and Mr. Asafali. Mr. Vijayarghavachariar insisted on harmony.

Prof. Kalelkar delivering a long presidential address in Gujarati said he had never dreamt of being elected a president but accepted the responsibility having confidence in the leaders of Gujarat. Reviewing the work of the past six conferences he said Gujarat had played a prominent part in the political movement of India. The principle of Satyagraha was first enunciated at Godhra by Gandhiji and after seven years it was found to be the only remedy for all the ills of the world. The Ahmedabad Conference showed way to the Calcutta Congress in 1920. After the Broach and the Anand sessions Gujarat passed through an ordeal of repression. Thereafter the disappointing report of the Civil Disobedience Committee threw India into political dissension and communal differences though fortunately Gujarat was free from them. Referring to the Borsad Satyagraha Mr. Kalelkar stated Borsad had placed before India a magnificient lesson at successful civil disobedience. In his opinion Mahatma Gandhi's release was due to his own pure sacrifice and also to the success of Borsad Satyagraha in a way. Apart from the victory the most important thing was the work of national organization and self purification that was gone through. Touching the question of Hindu-Muslim unity Mr. Kalelkar said the real cause of the dissensions lay in the fact that leaders and thoughtful men of both the communities were unable to control the ignorant, unruly and bully element in each community. Unity and peace were vitally necessary.

Proceeding he said they had serve and organize villages. It was their village system established upon a solid, vital and popular basis that had preserved the ancient civilization of India through 1500 years of foreign rule. But now famine disease and court quarrels were destroying the village life. To stop this destruction educated, patriotic Indians especially students should go and live in villages and serve people. The Gujrat University was the greatest force in bringing about this regeneration."

Referring to the question of untouchables Mr. Kalelkar said their natural rights as Hindus ought to be restored them without delay. Otherwise they all shall be guilty of a grave sin before God and the untouchables would also forsake us. So long as all coerced classes were not set free their movement would remain imperfect. Consequently the Indian peasantry and labour should also be freed from bondage and revived. Women were the greatest suppressed classes in India and without their freedom and cooperation there can be no hope of success. Regarding Khaddar Mr. Karlelkar said it was the only remedy to overcome the economic exploitation of India and to distribute wealth equally and justly. Insults and the disabilities of Indians in East Africa an South Africa were insults to the Indians themselves and therefore they should win Swaraj as early as possible.

In Conclusion Prof. Karlelkar stated "you will find in my speech no abuse or vituperation against Government for people now know the Government very well. The Government has released Mahatma Gandhi yet it has not changed the policy. Consequently we should make stronger efforts for winning Swaraj and should devise better means." The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

PROF. D. B. KALELKAR ("KAKA") KALELKAR).

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE SEVENTH GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE NOW MEETING AT BORSAD.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

"BORSAD HAS CROWNED GUJERAT WITH VICTORY."

The following message was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Conference:—

"Let this be my message. Borsad has crowned Gujerat with victory. Borsad has done Satyagraha, has sacrificed comfort and has, thereby rendered a service to itself and to India. Borsad has cleared the ground which has now to be built upon and task is hard. Still I know that this work is progressing. That can be said to be complete only when Borsad ceases to use any other cloth than hand-spun khadi, when it ceases to purchase any other stuff, when it closes down its last shop dealing in foreign or mill cloth, when alcohol, opium and 'bhang' become merely a name to its people, when theft and prostitution come to a deadstop, when its children—boys and girls belonging to the depressed class or otherwise—attend national institutions, when litigation and quarrels become a memory of the past—or, if they are present, their solution is sought by a resort to arbitration—when Hindus and Mohamedans become welded in a common bond of brotherhood and when its depressed class people come to be loved and respected. All this is easy of accomplishment if we have a will. I am sure if Borsad accomplishes this it will achieve Swaraj for India. I wish that you should take a vow to achieve it and that you should have the strength of will to take this vow. But it may be taken only when there is the firmest determination to accomplish it. Harischandra's resolution should be behind it to carry it to its logical fulfilment, otherwise it would be wiser not to indulge in any vow."

TARKESHWAR SITUATION.

RESORT TO SATYAGRAH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Commencement of Satyagraha at the Tarkeshwar Temple is foreshadowed in to-day's "Forward" which publishes a message from Mr. C. R. Das. In the course of the message Mr. Das says, "Should the present occupant be allowed to remain the Mahant of this religious shrine, and are not the Temple and the vast properties attached to the Temple and managed by the Mahant dedicated to the worship of God and the care and comfort of pilgrims? These two questions must be solved. It now seems that any reasonable settlement with the present occupant on any of these issues is impossible. The only remedy for the people is to offer Satyagraha. Will young men of Bengal shrink from this sacred duty?

Commenting on the matter the "Forward" says that the Satyagraha movement is to be started at once.

RALLY ROUND LEADERS.

APPEAL TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Important matters affecting the community will be discussed at the Annual General Meeting of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled Association which will be held in Calcutta on 19th May.

The "Anglo-Indian Review," an official organ of the Association, which was temporarily suspended in January, is again being issued and published in Calcutta under the editorship of Mr. E. Woodfall, General Secretary of the Association. The latest issue makes a strong appeal to the community to rally round the leaders. It says: "The present situation is very grave and Government is sacrificing Anglo-Indians to palliate and placate Swarajists." Col. Gidney pleads for unification of various Anglo-Indian Associations.

BENGAL COUNCIL BYE-ELECTIONS,

CANDIDATURE OF MESSRS DAS AND CHAKRAVARTI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Both Mr. C. R. Das, leader of the Swarajya Party and Mr. B. Chakraverti, leader of the Nationalist Party in Bengal, who had been unseated on petition filed by their unsuccessful rivals, have stood for election to the Bengal Legislative Council, at the bye-elections in their constituencies and their nomination papers have been accepted.

IS N. C. O. DEAD IN BERARS?

GOVT.'S SELF-COMPLACENCY.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, May 14.

A Government resolution reviewing the administration of the Berars during the last year which has been published in the C. P. Government Gazette says that Non-co-operation has ceased to exist and the relations between the Government and the people are more cordial. But the agitation of 1921 has left its mark in the shape of a greater measure of independance in all classes of people, though some of its maifestations are not altogether beneficient. The resolution mentions the increasing activities of the Satya Shodhak Samaj and mentions the necessity felt in the Jalgoan Taluka of imposing punitive Police on certain villages whose spirit of independence took the form of burning hay ricks belonging to Banias. In several cases there was a strong movement among the Mahars for their social uplift and this is giving some cause for dispute with the higher classes. Hindu-Mahomedan relations have been strained during the year.

LT. MACLAREN ARRIVES AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

Lt. MacLaren reached Allahabad at noon to-day covering 500 miles from Nasirabad in six hours. His engine was running well. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.

RANGOON SHIPPING COOLIE STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 13.

The shipping coolie strike situation remains unchanged. The port is congested and the Port Commissioners, it is understood, are interesting themselves to bring about a settlement between the employers of labour and the strikers. The mail and passenger boats only left to-day.

THE MISSING MAIL BAG.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 13.

No trace of the missing mail bag has, as yet, been discovered. It transpires that the bag contained about Rs. 5000 in currency notes, of which the numbers of only Rs. 2250 are known. There were 33 letters in the bag out of which 14 were registered, others being value payable parcels. The bag was despatched from Poona on the night of 29th April and its loss was reported when the train reached Dhond. The matter has been placed in the hands of the C. I. D. which has deputed a special officer to investigate the loss.

THEFT ON RUNNING TRAINS.

ONLY A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT TO ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDRABAD, May 14.

In the case against H. H. Moxon, an engine driver of the N.G.S. Railway, who was charged with theft on running trains, the Railwoy Magistrate found him guilty on three counts and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment on each count and a fine of Rs. 700 or in default seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEE COMMISSION.

PUBLICATION OF REPORT ON 26TH MAY

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The "Pioneer" is informed that the report of the Lee Commission will be published simultaneously in England and India on 26th May.

SITUATION IN KHOST.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IN CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

It appears, says the "Pioneer," that the situation in Khost is much improved and it is hoped that the Afghan Government will shortly bring to book such elements of population as are still inclined to give trouble.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S MOVE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

The Minister of Education, Madras, is now consulting the Members of the Legislative Council and Presidents of the Local Boards on the question of advancing elementary education through village panchayats and the preparation of a bill, it is reported, is in hand.

ECONOMY IN P. W. D.

In order to effect economy in the system of execution of work in P. W. D. and to create efficiency in the administration of the P. W. D. department Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, appointed a Committee to consider the present system of execution of works and accounting in P. W. D. and to make suggestions for simplifying and improving the scheme with a view to secure economy in the cost of construction and establishment charges. The Committee has accordingly reported and its recommendations are in the direction of suggesting measures to secure economy, speedy execution of work and efficiency of executive officers.

Government, in passing orders on the recommendations, direct popularisation and extension of lump sum contract with the remarks that there would be no dearth of systematised contractors if public is made to understand that it is the policy of Government wholly to encourage lump sum contracts and Government hope that, with wider publicity and greater efforts in future and with the co-operation of departmental officers, very large number of works would be executed under this system.

USE OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

A GOVT. NOTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

Government of India understand that some doubt exists in the mind of public as to whether use of adhesive stamps is permissible on shar ecertificates and proxies chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 19 and 52 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as in consequence of passing of the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act 1923, the duty on these documents have been raised from one anna to two annas. It is accordingly notified for General information that under Rules 13 (F) and 16 of the Indian Stamp Rules in the Finance Department No. 1182 (Stamps) dated 1st October 1923, these instruments can be stamped with adhesive stamps, i.e., with requisite value of revenue and postage stamps of one anna or half anna. Use of two anna postage stamps, which is not a unified stamp, is, however, not permissible.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A LOCOMOTIVE OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 13.

A shocking fatality occurred on the North Western Railway when Mr. C. W. Brown, Assistant Locomotive Officer, who was inspecting a new railway engine on a short trial run from Karachi to Drigh Road, was killed. He stepped on to a side footplate to examine some mechanism when his head came violently in contact with a signal post and he was thrown forward. It is believed that the passing engine struck his left temple and that death was instantaneous.

BIRTHDAY SESSION OF MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

BANGALORE, May 14.

The Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commences its sittings at Mysore on the 6th June at the Jagan Mohan Palace. Date for the session of the Legislative Council to be held at Bangalore has not yet been definitely fixed. It will probably be the 18th June.

PRESENT SITUATION.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

SUCCESS OF SATYAGRAH.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when Swami Shri Bhagwandinji and Pandit Sunderlalji delivered speeches on "The present situation", Mr. M. K. Patel presiding.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said Indians were putting faith in the words of one political party or another in England, but the latest statement of the Cabinet Ministers of the Labour Government had dashed entirely their hopes to the ground and they were inclined to put no faith in any party now. Professor Richards, Under-Secretary of State, had recently told that it took 1000 years for England to perfect her Constitution which implied that India too should wait for a thousand years to perfect her Constitution and attain Swaraj. The Prime Minister's speech in regard to India that it was the ideal of the Labour Government to prepare India for Dominion status also was disappointing inasmuch as the Prime Minister did not say a word in regard to time-limit, but only used the platitude of ideal. He thought personally that both the programmes, viz., the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi and that of the Swarajists, were good for attaining Swaraj, and he urged Indians to get united and try both these plans for realizing their desired goal.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA.

Pandit Sunderlalji then spoke at length on the Nagpur Satyagraha and said people were despaired and seemed depressed at the present apathy of the country, but he assured the audience that there was no depression at all in the country, on the other hand, he submitted, never was there a greater political awakening in the history of the world as it was at present in India. There was a time when Shriyut Khaparde, the right-hand supporter of the late Lokmanya Tilak, was not even given water to drink in the Central Provinces, now the meanest of the mean was welcome, and he would be embraced as a brother despite political differences. When Lokmanya Tilak once addressed a gathering at Allahabad hardly a thousand souls had met there and newspapers gave headlines describing it as an unprecedented meeting while thousands of persons were meeting these days to hear the message of Mahatma Gandhi which showed that there was a great political awakening and there was no cause for depression. Three days ago when he visited an editor of a journal in Bombay he was told that the Nagpur Satyagraha had ended in a compromise with Government. He repudiated any such compromise. It was a great success, he said, of the Satyagrahis and no humiliating compromise was ever made. During the last three years apart from Nagpur Satyagraha, three passive resistance or Satyagrahas were successfully launched, and they came out victorious. The first was in regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the second was at Guru-ka-Bhag and the third was at Borsad.

He then narrated the genesis of the Satayagraha at Nagpur and said from one small *paragana* 350 young men had come forward to offer passive resistance who walked thirty miles on foot and pledged their word by tendering their signatures in their own blood.

He did not think Council entry would bring them Swaraj as it was only a waste of time and energy. Supposing, for instance, in the Central Provinces, Government were to dissolve Councils every three months it would in no way bring them nearer Swaraj. On the other hand several lacs of rupees of the taxpayers would be spent away in elections. Government would not come to their knees by obstructions but only by soul force and the Constructive Programme. He appealed to the people to be united and work the Constructive Programme which Mahatmaji had placed before them as in it only lay the salvation of India.

Pandit Bhagwandinji then spoke on the appalling poverty of the people of the Central Provinces, and said thousands of people had no food to eat, nor clothes to put on and yet they were ready for Passive Resistance. They were asserting their birthrights despite their hunger and nakedness and giving a battle to the Government. This was a great awakening of India and he hoped by unity and the spirit of self-sacrifice they would attain the goal of Swaraj.

The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman and the speakers.

SUFFERED AGONY WITH SCIATICA.

"If it Were Not For Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I Do Not Think I Would Ever Have Walked Again."

"No one will ever know the misery I was in and how I suffered from sciatic rheumatism", says Mrs. Thomas Dunlop, an American lady residing at No. 10 Euson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. "For years I suffered on and off from this disease. Sharp pains that came without warning in my left hip and ran down my thigh were almost unbearable. My left hand became so swollen and sore that I could not use it.

"For four months I was confined to my bed and could not even turn over without help. I was very nervous and in agony night and day.

"I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through a doctor who had used them in a case very much like mine. After using them for a while I was able to get round. The cutting pains and swelling slowly disappeared and I could attend to my household duties. If it were not for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do not think I would ever have walked again and I always have a good word for this remedy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can be purchased at your druggist's 1 bottle for Rs. 2 6 bottles Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Sirgapore. Write for the free booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," which contains a special chapter on the treatment of sciatica.

TURKS, GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

(Continued from page 6.)

last; and we are seeing more light everyday. Let us focus it:—

HOW ARMENIANS WERE DUPED?

Says the Author, "In the hope of winning a national homeland, Armenians fought Turks in the World War, and paid the price in deportation and massacres! Most of them now wish to have peace and to be made no longer a pawn in the game of European politics in the Near East! It is nevertheless a fact, that there were no wholesale atrocities against the Armenians, until they lent themselves to Russia's schemes! The Armenians in Paris were making grandois plans for revolt with the aid of Russia like the Slave in the Balkans! An Armenian observer warned his co-religionists—that *these European Powers were not acting in good faith; but that they were only using Near Eastern peoples as pawns in their own larger game!* That if they relied on Russia, they should be sacrificed. The Armenians have been let down by now one Power and now another, and then have suffered terribly! French, British, Russians all have been guilty at different times. They and not the Turks, have been the worst enemies of the Armenians! For their own ulterior purposes, they (the European Powers) incited the Armenians to revolt, and then left them defenceless against Turkish punishment! In a sense, it is they (the European Powers), who have committed the atrocities." To-day the Armenians have realized their position.

DIFFERENCES POLITICAL,—NOT RELIGIOUS.

Proceeds the writer, "Mahomed the Conqueror, who captured Constantinople, in 1453, promulgated religious liberty for non-Moslems within the Empire. It is *not so much the religious antipathy*, that has fomented trouble between Turks and Armenians, *as economic jealousy and political intrigue!* It is as a political category that the Turk fights the Armenians and the Greeks, as he has fought other peoples for turbulent centuries. What I am trying to bring out is that *religion as such can not be considered as one of the motives*, and that *religious fanaticism is not in any real sense a cause of racial conflicts in the Near East.* To the Turks, Christians was a political designation. It meant Armenians and Greeks! the enemies of his country. A high American official in Asia Minor was assured by the Turks in 1922, that "you Americans, need have no fear; you will be safe. Only the Christians will be attacked!!!" The quarrel, the feud, the war and the fury were all against the enemies of Turkey, who happened to be Armenians and Greeks. It was immaterial for Turkey, whether they were Christians, or others.

"MISGOVERNMENT, THE CRIMINAL.

So says the author, "The rich Armenian has been black-mailed and robbed by the Turkish official; he has been subject to exactions of all kinds. So has the rich Turk The Armenian and the Turkish peasantry has been tyrannized and bled by tax-gatherers. *The whole population of Turkey, regardless of race, has been despoiled by a corrupt parasitic officialdom.* So have the Chinese population, the Korean population and the Egyptian population. Repeatedly in talking to Armenians, I have exacted the admission that *it was Government, not race*, that was *the real oppressor*, and that the Turks were victimized also. The Armenians have been victimized first; but the Turks did not escape. I found this fact corroborated by American missionaries, who told me how much depended on the nature of the local official. This is a story common to every Eastern land, and it will be told until the East abandons the old system of farming out districts to semi independent sataraps, viceroys, call them what you like, *who work their will without check*, so long as they remit enough taxes to the Central Government. This is an Oriental problem, and not one distinctively Turkish.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.

The author says "that in the race conflict there remains the economic factor. The Turks were originally nomadic and fully occupied in defending and administering their Empire. Commerce and Production they have had to leave to others, principally Greeks and Armenians. As the Turkish Empire has been steadily shrinking, the Turks have no more the same carcers as warriors or administrators, and hence they are not able to compete in economic activities with their alien subjects, all of them politically hostile." This is the economic factor.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR ALL INDIANS.

To us Indians, this sketch provides some valuable object lessons:—

(1) That the Muslims are no greater bigots than Christians and Jews; and they have no race prejudice.

(2) That the cause of the frequent fueds between the Armenians and the Turks, and the Greeks and the Turks is not religious.

(3) That there is no love lost between the Armenians and the Greeks.

(4) That the causes of this friction between the Turks, the Greeks and the Armenians are really political and economic.

(5) And that *misgovernment has been the criminal*—in Turkey, in China, in Korea and in Egypt.

Is it not so in India also? Have we not our Hindu-Muslim Problem? Is it not generally viewed from religious stand-point? Should we not try and view it from political and economic stand-point? Is not misgovernment the criminal? Has not Gandhiji been saying it all this time? How did Hindus and Muslims settle their differences in pre-British days? Was there anarchy in the land at the time? If so how could India abound in finest specimens of architecture, sculpture, carving painting, schools, colleges, irrigation works etc? Certainly misgovernment is the criminal. Even Mr. Chintamani complains of the Land Alienation Act in the U. P. and in the Punjab, and how it has divided the Muslims and the Hindus of these provinces! My dear countrymen, pray ponder over these matters, and realize who is obstructing and upsetting our car of progress. Let us not play into the hands of the Bureaucracy. Let us unite and fight for the Freedom of our country, Heaven helping and Gandhiji guiding.

P.S. "At various times, the Armenians and Greeks have been encouraged to take up arms, later to be left to their own devices. .....The Turks are an inefficient people, a destructive people, a people ever given to military glory. They can be cruel; but they have done less murder in the name of God than those around them, less especially than the peoples who inhabit Europe! *Racial ill-will* in Turkey is just what it is everywhere. Race antipathies—differences in colour, customs and habits. The principal causes of *dislike are economic rivalry, nationalistic political ambitions and memory, greatest of these is memory. On each side, suspicion, fear and hatred spring from an accumulation of wrongs thoughout the past.*" Let us obliterate these in India and begin with a clean slate.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SURREY-SOUTH AFRICAN MATCH DRAWN.

LONDON, May 13.

A small attendance gathered at the Oval, in overcast weather, for the conclusion of the Surrey-South African match. The wicket was soft. The South Africans made 223 (Nourse 62). Peach took four wickets for 44. Surrey made 136 for 2, and declared. Hobbs contributed 79, not out.

The South Africans went in again, and made 85 for 2, the match being drawn.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 13.

Essex beat Kent on the first innings. For Kent, Woolley scored 117 on the second innings.

Sussex beat Hampshire on the first innings. For Sussex, Bowley scored 88 in the first innings and Tate took 5 Hampshire wickets for 38 and Gilligan five for 59.

Derbyshire beat Leicestershire on the first innings. Bestwick took eight for 36 in Leicester's first innings. For Leicestershire, Geary took seven for 45 in Derbyshire's first innings.

There was no play between Warwickshire and Notts owing to rain.

Lancashire beat the Cambridge University by two wickets. Parkin's bowling analysis was 3 for 27 and 4 for 37 and in the University's second innings R. Tyldesley took 6 for 42.

Glamorganshire beat Worcestershire on the first innings. For Glamorgan Ryan took 6 for 31 in Worcester's first innings.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by eight wickets. Gloucester 68 (Kilner 4 for 21 Macauley 5 for 19) second innings 42 (Macauley 7 for 21). Yorkshire 98 and 14 for 2.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 14.

New York.—It is thought that the way has been paved for Tilden's participation in the Davis Cup Matches by the action of the President of the American Lawn Tennis Association who has announced his willingness to call a meeting of the Executive to consider the withdrawal of Tilden's resignation which the latter now states will be forthcoming.—Reuter.

May 13.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup Doubles, Godfree and Max Woosnam (Britain) beat Washer and Watson (Belgium) 6—4, 9—7, 6—4.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 13.

Derby betting is 5/1 Bright Knight 13/2 Diophon, 100/12 Tom Pinch, 100+6 St. Germans, taken and offered, 20/1 Dawson City, offered, 33/1, Salmon Trout and Spalpeen, 66/1 Resinato, taken and offered.—Reuter.

RENDITION OF BERARS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Linfield whether the claim of the Nizam of Hyderabad for the claim of the the Province of the Berars had been dealt with, or whether a committee would be appointed by Lord Olivier on which all parties to the dispute, including the Berars would be represented, Mr. Richards said Lord Olivier was not at present in a position to state what action he had taken upon the letter addressed to the Viceroy, nor was he prepared to state what action he himself would take in the event of the matter coming before him.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE'S BIG ORDER

£ 100,000 FOR SIX EXCAVATORS,

LONDON, May 13.

Messrs. Ruston Hornsby of Lincoln have received an order from the India Office for six of their largest dracline excacators for Indian irrigation schemes. The order is the largest on record and was secured in open competition with American and British firms. The contract figure is well over a hundred thousand sterling.—Reuter.

A ROYAL WELCOME.

RUMANIAN KING AND QUEEN ENTERTAINED.

OXFORD, May 13.

The King and Queen of Rumania to-day visited the city of London and were entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor. Their Majesties received an enthusiastic welcome from a large crowd. Accompanied by the Sovereign and an escort of the Household Cavalry, they drove in state carriages through gaily decorated streets from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall. Bands which were stationed at intervals played the British and Rumanian national anthems as the royal procession passed.

At the Guildhall a distinguished company awaited Their Majesties. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York and many other members of the Royal Family were present. The Premier was there with Messrs. Thomas, Clynes and other Ministers and many ex-Ministers also attended, including Messrs. Asquith, Baldwin and Churchill.

An address of welcome was presented to their Majesties by the Lord Mayor. It stated: "To your people we would, through their Sovereigns, send a message of regard and of affection. Never will this country forget their gallantry, their courage and their edurance in the crisis of the Great War. It is our earnest prayer that the ties, both loyal and commercial, which bind Rumania to Great Britain may become closer and closer to the mutual advantages of both the free nations."

King Ferdinand replied speaking of the pleasure which the splendid reception of himself and Queen Marie would give in Rumania and expressing his and the Queen's thanks.—B. O. W.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

CARDINAL LOGUE'S VIEW.

LONDON, May 13.

A "Belfast Telegraph" says that Cardinal Logue has stated that he has no confidence in Sir James Craig's proposal for the settlement of the boundary dispute by agreement. According to Cardinal Logue it is too late now to bring forward these proposals. No settlement of the boundary question by these proposals which would please all parties and bring peace was practically possible.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD ON NATIONALISM.

HIS IDEAL OF A PEACE UNION.

LONDON, May 14.

Defining the Government's foreign policy at a Labour Women's Demonstration yesterday, the Prime Minister said he was a convinced and unbending nationalist. He respected national traditions and characteristics and it would be a very bad day for the world if the diversities of humanity, created by so many differences of race, creed and clime, became sandpapered into one feature. But neither was it his ideal to run nationalism so hard that it becomes a pest to anyone trying to make peace. Nationalism was not aggression but self-respect. Therefore the Labour Government's foreign policy was to bring about a great Peace Union. He appealed to the smaller European nations no less than to the Great Powers, to come in and enable the advancement of the policy of disarmament.

Referring to the Dawes report, he admitted there were some things in it of which he was a little bit suspicious but he believed the adoption of it, as a whole would give Europe a new chance of finding its feet and urged all the Powers concerned to take the same attitude and trust to the sense and justice of the world to see that right was done in the end.—Reuter.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

MUTUAL EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION,

LONDON, May 13.

Fourteen nations are represented at the Shipping Conference in London including Britain, France, Australia, Canada, Japan and Germany. The Conference to-day, passed a resolution affirming the desirability of the maritime Governments' holding a diplomatic conference on the subject of the safety of life at sea. In the meantime, no national regulations should be made except in strict accordance with the reports and resolutions of the conference. A resolution was also passed inviting the delegates to take steps to hasten the conclusion of a series of reciprocal arrangements for mutual exemption of shipping profits from taxation.—Reuter.

VAISHYA-VIDYASHRAM.

The 'Ashram' situate at Sasavne, Alibag, held its third annual gathering under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, of Bombay City. After the boys ranging in years from six upwards belonging to the 'Ashram,' had gone through an interesting programme of elocutionary and poem-composing competition, the president delivered an instructive address. Dr. Savarkar spoke and gave various hints whereby the course of instruction, available in the 'Ashram,' could be made more popular among the student-world in the future. Prof. Gharpure, Bombay, also delivered a speech. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, Bombay, placed before the students the ideal of Parsharam, and asked them to follow in the footsteps of that great ancient Hindu warrior. He warned the students to follow in the wake of Parsharam with perfect compatability with the spirit of non-violence, which was the cult of present India and thus to secure their mental enlightenment and political emancipation.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS POSTPONED FOR 3 MONTHS.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, May 14.

The Kathiawad Political Conference Reception Committee met on Sunday and Monday at Bhavnagar and after discussions lasting over ten hours and after defeating the resolution for holding it in Songadh by one voto as also for postponing it indefinitely with a view to hold it in Bhavnagar even by resort to Satyagrah if necessary by one vote finally adopted the following resolution unanimously.

"The Committee decides to postpone discussion over the question of the venue for the third Conference for three months owing to Mahatmajis opinion to hold the Conference in Songad."

There was general depression and discomfiture hence outside attendance was limited to a dozen members while almost all the local members were present on the second day. Some respectable citizens of Bhavnagar had enrolled themselves as members to take part in the discussion. The final resolution of postponement was the result of very peaceful, and serious discussions and negotiations between the parties. Anyhow the whole controversy has ended at least for the next three months.

CO-OPERATION IN SATARA DISTRICT

TASGAON TALUKA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, May 11.

A conference of the Co-operative Societies situated in the Tasgaon Taluka was held at Tasgaon on the 8th instant in the spacious school buildings. About 150 members representing 12 societies out of a total number of 20 were present. Mr. Bhagvat, the Assistant Registrar of the division was voted to the chair. Mr. Rajadnya, the indefatigable co-operator of this district traced the growth of the co-operative movement in the Taluka. The first society in this Taluka was registered at Burli in the year 1916. There are at present 20 societies in the Taluka out of which 4 are in class "A", 5 in class "B", 10 in class "C" and one in class "D". The large number of societies in class "C" cannot be taken as an index of any bad management. It is due to the large overdues which have accumulated owing to the want of rains at the proper time. He also told that the spread of the movement here would have been even more rapid but the last four successive years of scarcity have hampered the progress very much.

Mr. Nadakarni, the Agricultural Organizer of this part gave some information of the types of societies other than "credit". He impressed upon those assembled the desirability of organizing and conducting societies for manure, agricultural implements, sale of agricultural produce etc. He emphasised that mere credit, however, cheap, will not improve the condition of the agriculturists. If they wanted some material improvement in their economic condition they must try their best to develop the movement on the "Non-Credit" side also.

Resolutions were then passed about the necessity of establishing a Union at Patus in the vicinity of which there are some societies and about the desirability of granting maximum credits to the societies in class "A" and "B". The Agent of the Islampur Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank explained the necessity of supervision which is the essential function of a Union, while speaking on the importance of fixing normal credits he told that by this method the members get prompt and adequate finance and that indiscriminate advances are also put a stop to. The next resolution demanded representation of one member from this Taluka on the Advisory Committee affiliated to the Islampur Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.. Mr. Kulkarni, a local pleader, then moved that as this Taluka is constantly visited by famine, Government be approached to appoint an expert to investigate early the probability of tapping sources of water for agriculture from the rivers and Nalas by digging wells in the beds of the Nalas or by installing life-engines on the banks of the river Verala which traverses the Taluka. Another resolution requested the Government to allow the village Panchayats to deposit their funds in the village co-operative societies where they exist and if they are well-managed. A committee was then appointed to collect data as to how much produce can be expected to be received at Sangli if a co operative shop were opened there. After having appointed a committee to give effect to all the above resolutions the proceedings were wound up by the President who explained the desirability of such conferences. After giving the members some practical hints on the internal management of the societies he dealt at length on the question of famines and what steps should be taken to insure against them. He advised the societies to create famine insurance funds for the members and deposit them into banks to be withdrawn only in time of scarcity as also to seek the help of the Government in order to store grain and fodder. Lastly he advised the members to cultivate honesty, sobriety economy and aptitude for work which would lead them a long way in tiding over the difficulties resulting from famines and other calamities. After a vote of thanks to the chair and the guests the proceedings terminated.

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Government have granted a license to the Sir Hurkisondas Narrotumdas Hospital to register as an Association under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act 1913. The Hospital is built out of the charity erected by the will of the late Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas and supplemented by the will of his widow, the late lady Mankorbai. The public have also subscribed to the funds of the Hospital. The Hospital is situated at New Queens Road. The building which is now complete with instruments and accessories has cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Hospital will contain 20 paying beds and 20 free beds. The properties and funds which will be available for the running of the Hospital after meeting all initial expenses will yield a monthly income of about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. The benefit of the Hospital will be confined for the present to high caste Gujarati Hindus, but if the Association so decides the benefit can be extended to all Hindus.

Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act under which the Hospital will be registered says that "where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that an Association capable of being formed as a limited Company has been or is about to be formed for promoting commerce, art, science charity or any other useful object or intends to apply its profits or other income in promoting these objects and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members the Local Government may by license under the hand of one of its Secretaries direct that the Association be registered as a Company with Limited liability without the addition of the "Limited" to its name and the Association may be registered accordingly.

Several hospitals and other charitable institutions have been incorporated in England as Associations not for profit under the corresponding Section of the English Companies Act. Some of the resulting advantages are that "such an Association avoids what may be called the taint of commercialism and become a permanent legal entity and thereby gains stability, credit and dignity. The property can be vested in and held by the Association in its own name and corporate capacity and thereby dealings with such property facilitated and expenses as to Trustees avoided. The Association can contract sue and buy estates in its own name while its officers can act without incurring any personal responsibility."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

SOME NOTEWORTHY FEATURES.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, May 12.

The Indian Industrial Exhibition held at Poona, by the Indian Industries and Trade Developing Syndicate was formally opened last evening by Mr. B. S. Kamat. A fairly large audience attended the opening ceremony.

The proceedings began with "Vande Mataram" which was sung by boys, all people standing, after which, Mr. J.L. Munim the Secretary of the Exhibition, explained the aims and objects of the Syndicate and referred to the previous exhibitions held by the Syndicate. The first Exhibition was held in 1922 at Karachi, the second at Surat in the middle 1923 and the third at Baroda in December, 1923, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Referring to the present exhibition, Mr. Munim drew attention to some of the special features thereof. There were, he said, (1) exhibits received from all parts of India of almost all prominent Industries; (2) stalls of different merchants and manufacturers from the Bombay, Madras and the Bengal Presidencies and the Punjab and other Provinces; (3) special Stalls of the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Engineering; (4) stalls and Exhibits from Seva Sadan, Prof. Karve's institute, Women's 'Sut' (thread) Committee, Panch Hound Mission Orphanage and Ladies' School; (5) exhibits from Reformatory; (6) Picture gallery arranged by Messrs. B. V. Talim, K.R. Ketkar and S. P. Bhide to whom our thanks are due; (7) the very rare collections of antiquities amongst which may be mentioned Shivaji Maharaj's ivory Cards Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb's velvet robe, Manuscript of Shanama, 400 years old, the property of Mr. Ramrao B. Thakur; (8) Prof. E. D. Todivalla's animal curiosities and (9) wax Models with movements.

Mr. Munim publicly thanked Messrs. Nagarkar Brothers and particularly Mr. Y. K. Nagarkar without whose assistance it would have been a practical impossibility to hold the Exhibition. He also thanked the Baroda State, Aundh State and various other Exhibitors for promptly answering the requests of the Syndicate for Exhibits. He also thanked the Government of Bombay for very kindly foregoing the entertainment tax, the Poona Municipality for the free water connection and the fire Engine placed at the service of the Syndicate, the Managing Committee of the Deccan Gymkhana for putting their grounds at the disposal of the Syndicate and Rao Shaheb M. B. Padey for local help and last but not least the staff of the Syndicate who had worked energetically and sincerely for bringing about this Exhibition. He then requested Mr. Kamat to declare the Exhibition open.

In course of his address Mr. Kamat said that the object of such an exhibition was not entertainment alone. Nor should one visit Exhibition only to purchase some articles there. The Syndicate had a larger aim in arranging the Exhibition. Such an Exhibition brought the manufacturers and consumers in the country together, and showed to the people what India could manufacture.

Giving an instance of an Industrial Exhibition which he attended in Switzerland, last year, Mr. Kamat pointed out the desirability of introducing the system of "demonstrations" at such exhibition. He said that Explanatory lectures with necessary experiments should be arranged on such occasions, so that the manufacturers might know for themselves, the lines on which to improve their industries. Mr. Kamat observed that Indian manufactures would not be able to make head way unless and until the consumers in the country, developed within themselves a greater artistic taste, than they possessed at present. The art in the country depended entirely on the artistic temperament of the people. If the art dwindled down it was but a sign that the artistic temperament of the people had also disappeared.

The Exhibition was then declared open.

BASSEIN MUNICIPALITY.

NEW MANAGING AND OTHER COMMITTEES.

(From our Correspondent.)

At an ordinary meeting of the General Board of the Bassein Municipality the following Resolutions were recorded:—

No 1. That the following gentlemen do constitute the Managing Committee of the Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1924:—

(1) Mr. K. L. Mathari, Chairman; (2) Mr. Mahmad Sidick; (3) Mr. Shankerlal D. Shah; (4) Mr. M. S. Joshi; (5) Mr. Nasarwanji Cawasji; (6) Mr. K. V. Sadhale; (7) Mr. G. M. Tuscano Mamlatdar; (8) Mr. D. R. Parulekar; and (9) Mr. J. D. Rant.

No. 2. School Board:—Messrs. D. L. Purandare, Chairman, Shankerlal D. Shah, K. V. Sadhale, Mahmad Sidick and M. S. Joshi.

No. 3. Dispensary Committee:—Messrs. Bhanji Jamnadas, Chairman, Shankerlal D. Shah, and Phillip J. Noronha.

The most interesting item on the Agenda was Item No. IV.

"Giving expression to the Municipality's sense of thankfulness to Dr. Gavankar, retired President.

Proposed by Mr. R. N. Samant.
Seconded by Mr. S. M. Pereira.

"That the majority report, viz: the Resolution dated 1st April 1924, of the Special Committee appointed to suggest how to give adequate expression to the Municipality's sense of thankfulness to the President Dr. Gavankar, to the effect that Dr. Gavankar retired President of this Municipality be presented an address of appreciation and that a photo of Dr. Gavankar with the present Board be taken and placed in the Municipal Hall, and a copy of the same be presented to Dr. Gavankar and that the expenditure for the whole function should not exceed Rs. 5 (five) be adopted."

Amendment:—Proposed by Mr. N. G. Galvankar and seconded by Mr. P. J. Noronha. "That no money out of the Municipal funds be spent in congratulating Dr. Gavankar, retired President, and that the congratulatory address be writen or typed on a good piece of paper a copy of which should be forwarded to Dr. Gavankar, through the President with the Resolution of the General Board."

7 votes were recorded for the amendment and 10 for the proposition Proposition was put as substantive proposition and obtained the same votes. Proposition carried by majority.

Mr. V. B. Bhise has been appointed Secretary on probation for six months.

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A REPLY TO SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the four objections advanced by the Home Member against the acceptance of Mr. Rangacharia's resolution and the amendment proposed by pandit Motilal Nehru I would like to say a few words.

The four objections are (1) the Native States, (2) the Minorities question (3) Defence and (4) the Social advance.

Taking it for granted that India is lacking to a great extent in the four qualities implied in the above it is our purpose to examine whether the domination of an alien Parliament seven thousand miles away is necessary to develop in India these qualities or whether a free India, free from the control of an alien bureaucracy will be unable to solve these points the solution of which according to the Home Member is a condition precedent to the change suggested.

I will first of all examine the question of social advance as being the most important to my way of thinking.

It is said that in the case of India the lack of social advancement (admitting for the sake of argument that it is the truth which I don't admit makes India unfit for Home Rule.

Fortunately we have ample data to assist us to clearly examine this issue. We have the examples of Canada and Australia before us. These two Dominions once Dependencies were granted Responsible Governments under circumstances that we shall examine.

In 1840 the right of Canada to control its internal affairs received statutory recognition and Responsible Government was conceded a few years later. Let us examine the state of the Colony during the peiod immediately preceding the grant of Responsible Government.

Upper Canada was inhabited almost entirely by Englishmen and Lower Canada while claiming a few inhabitants of British origin was mainly inhabited by people who claimed French descent. The rivalry between the two Canadas and their social antagonism so seriously interfered with the government of these provinces that legislation was found necessary by the Imperial Government to protect upper Canada which was seriously threatened by the other province. Lord Durham who was sent to bring peace to Canada where a rebellion had broken out in 1837 gives striking illustration of the social and political antagonism between the two provinces. The French hated the British and aspired to establish a Government in which the British would occupy a very inferior place.

"In consequence of this State of things" says Sir John Bourinot, "trade languished, internal development ceased, landed property decreased in value, the revenue showed a diminution, roads and all classes of local improvement were neglected, agricultural industry was stagnant, wheat had to be imported for the consumption of the people and emigration fall off." Juries were permeated with political prejudices. In purely political trials it was almost impossible to obtain justice. As to social intercourse between the two races, none of course existed. "*French and British,*" writes Lord Durham, "*combined for no public objects, or improvements and could not harmonise even in associations of Charity.*"

Sir John Bourinot says: Even local self-government, which is said to be the cradle of political freedom, had not made much progress." As for public instructions "Public education was at the lowest ebb. In 1837 there were in all the public and private schools of the provinces only one-fifteenth of the total population which did not exceed one million. In lower Canada not one-tenth could write. Children repeated the Catechism by rote, but as a rule were unable to read." Such was the social state of Canada immediately preceding the grant of Responsible Government. Did the grant result in a disaster which is feared in the case of India? It is obvious that judged by the high standard insisted in the case of India, Canada did not possess the qualification for self-government.

Let us now examine the case of Australia and see if Australia fulfilled the qualifications demanded of India for the grant of a Responsible Government. The original settlers were as every one knows the refuse of British Isles, immorality and lawlessness were rampant in this Colony to an extent which gave concern to the Imperial Government. Systematic efforts to introduce free immigrations were made to raise the moral tone of the settlement, but no serious attempt to grapple with the moral evils which were rampant in the Colony was made. The women sent out to the settlement were mostly such as to make the task of moral reformation more difficult. Drunkenness and immorality prevailed to an alarming extent and even, in 1835 the moral condition of the Colony gave cause for serious anxiety. The State maintained no schools of its own. In spite of the low moral and social condition of the Colony full responsible Government was conceded in 1853. At the time of grant of such Responsible Government of the Australian Colonies cannot be said to have satisfied the tests that are now-a-days applied to India. Their social and ethical standards were very low and they possessed no educational qualification.

Both in the case of Canada and Australia as we know the social and moral conditions improved remarkably immediately after the grant of Responsible Government and wonderful progress that these two Colonies have made during their state of freedom from the irksome control of a distant Parliament exposes the utter falsity of those politician of the type of Sir Malcolm Hailey who advocates the refusal of a similar responsible Government to India.

In Canada at the advent of Responsible Government the racial and social differences which had seemed almost impossible of reconciliation vanished as if by magic. The case of South Africa where Boers hated the English enough to have resisted the Imperial authority by force of arms have been reconciled to the extent of standing shoulder to shoulder by them in the last war by means of the same generous measure of Responsible Government. It is within the knowledge of most of us that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman had hardly any support in Parliament and in the men on the spot when he by sheer force of will and honesty of purpose carried through his measure of Responsible Government for South Africa. The racial antagonism between the men of Dutch descent and men of the English descent which was a marked characteristic of the population of this Colony vanished like smoke immediately after the introduction of this measure of responsibility.

We are still told that Hindu-Mahomedan differences which our worst enemy with any respect for truth cannot describe as anything like those which had prevailed amongst the different classes in Canada and South Africa, make India unfit for Responsible Government.

Sir Malcolm Hailey has recently declared on another occasion that his countrymen were very fond of precedents. I have quoted the precedents, therefore, to meet this argument. My only hope is that my countrymen do not get tempted by precedents created by Canada, South Africa and Ireland to gain their freedom. In the case of each of these Colonies England refused to consider the question aof grant of Responsible Government until a good deal of blood was shed.

I will next take the point of Defence of India. India has no Navy it is admitted, but the fault lies not with India, but with Britain. Why not appropriate a portion of India's revenue to construct suitable navy and train Indians for the purpose? Or why cannot England herself, if there is the slightest truth in her much placaded feeling of trusteeship, make over to India a few warships? Surely it is not much of a gift to a nation whom you have for over a century drained almost to the last drop. Indian land force is more than sufficient for defence. Who has been fighting England's battles on the Indian frontier but Indians? The number of British troops employed in the four Afghan wars was negligible indeed and the late war has proved that the Indian soldier in dash, bravery and endurance is second to no soldier in the world. If it is a fact as is often contended by our critics that he is all that when officered by British officers (although I fear Sir Malcolm Hailey could not prove that ascertion by precedents) I will undertake to employ the British officers until such time as the official clemant in the Indian army can be safely Indianised.

We had more peace in the frontier before the British rule and it was the Indian soldier officered by Indians who taught the Afghan the terror of the name of Hari Singh Nalva. To-day in Afghanistan the mothers quieten their babies by maintaining that name. Indians of all shades of opinion will be more than willing to the appropriation of a good round portion of Indian revenue for the construction of an Indian navy. But in fact the want of a navy in the case of India is a false argument against Home Rule. Can even a fell believe that Powers are afraid to attack Australia or South Africa because of their puny warships? No; it is the fear of British navy with all the resources of the Empire which stays the hand of the ambitious Powers to grab them. That question of want of navy would be potent argument if we were talking of complete independence instead of Dominion Home Rule.

The question of minorities is another false arguments. What authority has Sir Malcolm Hailey to suppose that a free India would not do justice to minorities and protect their interest? History, on the other hand, is full of precedents to the contrary. Look at the case of the Parsees who enjoyed all the privileges of an Indian citizen before the British encroachment on India. The tradesmen of the East India Company themselves were allowed to enjoy not only the mere rights of citizens, but were given referential treatment by Indians. The Jews have never had to undergo trials in India as they were subjected to in almost all the countries in Europe where they and their goods were for ages the lawful spoils of the Gentiles.

The question of the Native States which is made a pretext of by Sir Malcolm Hailey has almost as much substance in it as the foregoing points. The various ruling Princes if they are men and Indians, which they are, will only be too happy to shake off the irksome servitude under which they exist.

Sir Malcolm Hailey is fond of precedents and I must perforce support my argument with precedents. The question of Indian States can be solved in the same manner in which Italy and Germany solved theirs without the help or assistance of and interference by Haileys of the world.

The historical and political precedents I have quoted give the lie to the Home Member who in a dictum arbiter has declared that the solution of the four problems mentioned is a condition precedent for the change. To be fond of precedents which Sir Malcolm Hailey describes is the quality of his countrymen is a gift of reason in mankind which in the absence of honesty of purpose degenerates humanity into barbarianism. The great precedent illustrated in the case of the Colonies of Canada, Australia and South Africa is the truth of the political dictum that responsibility could be acquired only when adequate scope was given for its exercise. Liberty alone makes a nation wise and exercises a far greater educative influence on it than the irksome restrain of a foreign bureaucracy. Events in the case of the three Colonies we have mentioned illustrate the wisdom of this policy. The converse I maintain is none-the-less true that a long servitude under a foreign Government degenerates a nation.

It is the sense of responsibility alone which brings people of different class of thought together. It is the common platform which eliminates the differences and prejudices in the various classes of population. Under Home Rule the sense of responsibility amongst the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians in India must develop and their association on a common platform must eliminate such differences which have existed or now exist and thus make India a truly glorious country. But does England wish to see India truly glorious?—Yours, etc.,

S. M. SHARMA,
Bar.-at-Law.

Kuala Lumpur,
Federal Malay States.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public received with great pleasure the news that an address is going to be presented to Mahatmaji by the Municipal Corporation.

Now, I have to request the Corporators, through your columns, that the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, in which it is going to be proposed to give the address, is too small for the purpose. Even the Town Hall could not contain lakhs of people that will gather on the occasion. Accommodation should, therefore, be made either in the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, or on the Chowpatty Sands.

Mahatmaji will appear on a public platform for the first time after over two years' forced absence, and the Corporation must realise the intense desire of the public to have *darshan* of the Mahatma. Trusting that the Corporation will consider the matter in time.—Yours, etc,

B. D. A.

Vile Parle, May 12.

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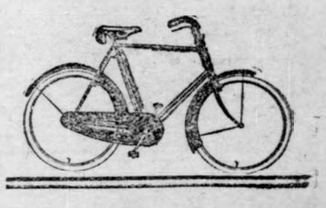

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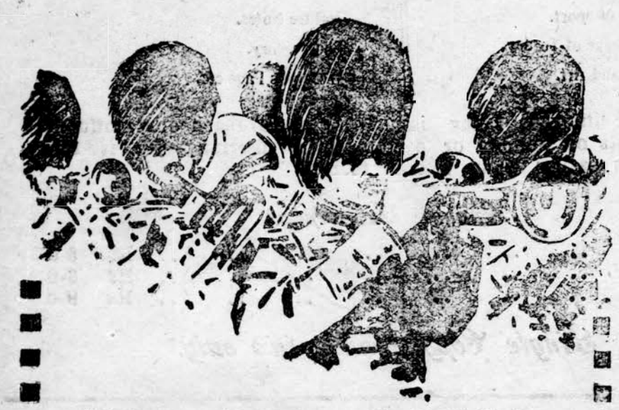

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"PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY."

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. M. S. M. Sharma, in his letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" states that the figures of one crore and a half given by me as a contribution of the public to the Steel Industry is wrong. But, unfortunately, he has not given in his letter the figure which, according to him, is correct. He states that the Steel Company will not get a direct benefit in the nature of a bounty of twenty-six and a half lakhs of rupees. Unfortunately, he omits to calculate the indirect benefit. The Tariff Board clearly states that the consumer in India will have to pay an additional price of one crore and sixty-four lakhs of rupees for giving protection to the Steel Industry. How this sum is divided among the several Steel-producing concerns is beside the point. My argument that the public, when they propose to make a contribution to the Steel Company, should also interview on behalf of the Jamshedpur labour to get their grievances removed, remains unaffected by the amount of the contribution.

Your correspondent asks me why I am showing solicitude for only the Jamshedpur labour and not for the welfare of the employees of other concerns that will also benefit by the present proposals for protection. My reply is that it is only the labourers at Jamshedpur that have put forth their grievances before the public and before me individually. That is the only reason why I am trying to secure the removal of the grievances of the Jamshedpur labour on this occasion. If it comes to my notice that the employees of other concerns have similar grievances they will have the same sympathy from me. I treat with contempt the veiled suggestion of your correspondent that I do not speak of them because the other companies are European. Even now I am fighting the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway for the same grievance of the G. I. P. Railway employees, namely, the recognition of their Union. But I am content to leave my public life to the judgment of your readers. There is only one more point which I want to touch in this letter. I am asked to remember what consequences Jamshedpur labour will have to suffer if the Steel Works are closed down. Now I want somebody to tell me what is the connection between my demand for the recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Association and the closing down of the Steel Works. If the Steel Works have to be closed they will not be closed on account of the recognition of the Labour Association. Supposing I cease to ask for the recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Association will that prevent the closure of the Steel Works if, unfortunately, that has to be done? Even supposing that the public demands the removal of the reasonable grievances of Jamshedpur labourers as a condition precedent to the grant of protection, is there the least liklihood of the Steel Company refusing to accept this condition if the public imposes it upon them? I cannot understand the motive of those who are raising the alarmist cry regarding the likelihood of the closure of the Steel Works as being due to the demand for the removal of the reasonable grievances of the labourers at Jamshedpur. It is these alarmists who are the real enemies of Indian Industry and not those who want Indian labour to be treated as human beings.

—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, May 13.

TILAK VIDYALAYA NAGPUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is known to the public that the above school which was started here in pursuance of the N. C. O. resolution, on the 2nd of January 1921, has been doing all this while its humble share of service in the cause of national education. It was started originally not so much in the way of a genuine experiment in national education, but only to make some arrangement for those students who had left Government schools. After these three years, when the overflowing enthusiasm has shrunk back to its normal limits—or even below normal on account of the reaction—our Vidyalaya today with its 130 students and a dozen teachers represents correctly the possibilities of national education. These adherents are nonetheless enthusiastic on account of the fall in numbers. They have to-day with greater determination than ever decided to impart education to the Indian youth with a view to prepare "patriotic and self-reliant" worshippers of the motherland. Henceforward quality shall be attended to in preference to bulk. The institution was always conscious of its shortcomings and to remedy them as best as may lie in us we have proposed for ourselves the following scheme.

1. The Vidyalaya shall maintain two departments, viz., the residential and the day-school department. The day-school department shall consist of the primary and the secondary establishments. The whole course, i.e. from the first vernacular class to the matriculation class shall extend over 8 years; thus a boy of seven years who gets himself admitted to the first form of our school shall, if he goes on successfully, be a "matriculate" at the age of fifteen. This will be quite possible because the vernacular shall be the medium throughout. The first three years shall form the primary stage and the next five the secondary stage.

2. The school will be held in the morning for intellectual instruction and for industrial instruction in the noon.

3. General principles of ethics and religion without special bias for any religion shall be taught though each boy will be taught to respect his own religion.

5. The dread of an examination shall be minimised.

6. There shall be no fees for the primary classes but admission to these classes shall be made very carefully admitting only the right sort of boys.

7. For the five classes of the secondary stage fees shall be Re. 1, 1/8, 2, 2/8, and 3 respectively.

The residential School: All teachers and students shall stay in school for all time. All the inmates shall put in work of some kind or other which may have a market-value equal to what they may require; and all educational work, which will, however, be the principal pursuit shall be done in addition to that. The handicrafts will be placed each in charge of an expert and students and teachers shall work under him. The whole will be run on business basis with a view to make the affair self-supporting. The departments that will start work immediately are:—Carpentry, Weaving, Typewriting and typewriter-repairs, Bookbinding, Envelope-making, Framing, Printing on a small scale, Orders-supplying (later on) etc., etc.

In addition to the above the school will do the services of a "guide" for any sojourner in Nagpur, and will be prepared to supply "Nagpur News" to any newspaper in India at the rate of a rupee per 100 words. All journalists are requested to encourage this department. They are also requested to supply gratis one copy of their publication for the benefit of the "Vidalaya Library".

Time table:—4-30 to 6-30 morning duties bath and religious reading. 7-10 a.m. Handicrafts. Upto 12 meals, rest etc. 12 to 3 p.m. Regular schoolwork. 3-30 to 5-30 Handicrafts. Upto 7-30 Free (Evening meals included in this time.) 7-30—8-30 Newspapers, 8-30—9-30, Discourse Sleep onwards.

A regular library will be maintained and a lecture series will be arranged for the benefit of the boys. This is just the outline of the scheme. Inquiries about details are solicited. The school will be in a position to execute orders from the public in different departments promptly and at absolutely moderate rates.

Lastly we have most earnestly to request the public to abandon their attitude of passivity towards all we do. We are all young men with enthusiasm yet yearning for advice from experienced and veteran servants of the motherland. We invite and will welcome wholeheartedly the severest criticism and scrutiny of our work but we only want to put into the mind of the public that their duty does not end there but there it only just begins. Wake up to the urgent necessity of creating self-reliant youths out of the growing generation for whom the hitherto worshipped Government has neither any scope nor any affection. Come and correct us. We are prepared to face all the troubles of pioneering for you and our only request to you is to make what best use you can make of us—humble servants of the motherland. Do not look askance at us, fear not our schemes. Examine the schemes, improve upon them and bring them to fruition. In short turn yourself into active critics rather than remain satisfied with a leisurely and a heartless criticism of our work.—Yours, etc.

M. J. KANETKAR.

Nagpur.

"GANDHI-SWARAJIST CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pandit Motilal Nehru's communique published in your columns some days ago is an amusing document. Did Panditji really expect his readers to swallow his har pilli? It is a bit difficult to imagine that he did. Or, did the General Secretary of the Swarajya Party simply mean to amuse the Bombay public by relieving the monotony of Bombay heat? If the latter was the author's intention Pandit Motilal Nehru is, doubtless, entitled to our gratitude. If, however, he intended the former, then I repeat, with all respect to his august personality, that he wants us to swallow a hard pill. As a layman, I could not understand what it is that the Pandit objects to in the newspaper reports about what we prefer to call the Gandhi-Swarajist Conference. I remember this much that when requested by his countrymen to express his views on the question of Council entry, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was engaged with the Swarajist leaders in discussing the situation and should therefore defer expression of any opinion. I also remember this—that Hakim Ajmal Khan, M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar and the august Pandit himself were engaged with Gandhiji during the early parts of March and April. Will Pandit Motilal deign to tell us if it was not a fact that Mr. Das was expected in Bombay for the Conference as early as the 12th April though the Swarajist Council meeting was not to come off till the 25th April? What Pandit Motilal Nehru calls a series of conversations the public called a conference, because it went on from day to day and week to week. If to call it a conference is likely to prejudice the issues, I am ready to amend the wording into "conversation." But what is the real point? The same argument applies to the Swarajist Council meeting.

Yours, etc.,

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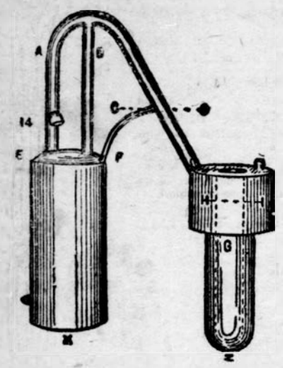

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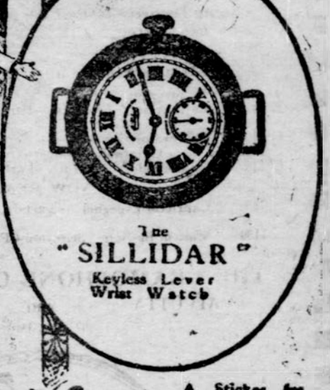

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